

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1929—VOL. XXII, NO. 1

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

SOVIET ADVANCE FORCES CHINESE TO HALT FEUDS

Manchuli and Hailar Captured—Harbin Is Believed Next Russian Objective

RESISTANCE BREAKING UNDER RUSSIAN BLOWS

Hopes That Events in Manchuria May Prove Solvent of Long Civil War Issue

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor
SHANGHAI—President Chiang Kai-shek has returned to Nanking, leaving behind in central China a lull in the fighting, which is believed to indicate some sort of an agreement reached since the visit of the Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, to the Soviet capital, Moscow. Since the Russians have commenced a serious penetration of Manchuria, capturing Manchuli and Hailar.

This is a most serious phase of the Sino-Russian dispute and it is believed in some quarters that the situation is already proceeding to this end the civil war and induce the leaders to drop their animosities and unite in face of the seriousness of the menace from the north. Conversations are already proceeding to this end the civil war and induce the leaders to drop their animosities and unite in face of the seriousness of the menace from the north. Conversations are already proceeding to this end the civil war and induce the leaders to drop their animosities and unite in face of the seriousness of the menace from the north.

Chiang, back in Nanking, is now able to handle the situation better and it is apparent that he has finally obtained Yen Hsi-shan's support, which swayed the balance of power in central China, rendering continuance of the Kuomintang drive futile.

Nanking claims that the Kuomintang forces are retreating in Honan and Hupeh, but in south China the situation continues unfavorable. With the rebels near Canton, Chiang Kai-shek ordered the dispatch of troops from central China and commanded steamers to transport them.

Khailar City in Flames; Chinese Officials Leave; Refugees Crowd Railways

HARBIN, Manchuria (P)—The city of Khailar, in northwestern Manchuria was described as being in flames in messages received here.

All Chinese officials and soldiers have evacuated the city, which fell.

Soviet Sentences Religionists to Extreme Penalty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Sixteen persons were sentenced to capital punishment following the trial in Voronezh of 42 members of the religious sect called the Fyodorites, who derived their name from the original leader, a monk named Fyodor Ribalkin. The members of the sect were accused of parading in some villages of the Voronezh province, and encouraging the peasants to resist grain collections and other economic measures of the Soviet Government and burning the houses of Soviet sympathizers.

During the trial, the Fyodorite leaders often refused to answer the questions of the prosecutor or replied with religious ejaculations. Twenty-one members of the sect were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and the court petitioned the authorities to exile all Fyodorites remaining at liberty with their families.

The Union of Militant Atheists announces the inauguration of an anti-Christmas campaign, beginning on Dec. 1 with an agitation for the withdrawal of all workers from religious societies, the removal of church bells, against the workers' participation in holidays which officially will not be recognized this year in view of the general adoption of a continuous working week which eliminates Sunday as a day of rest and holidays, giving one day of rest in five, instead of one in seven.

Barmen Folk Appeal to Have Referendum

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Kölnische Zeitung publishes an appeal from the manufacturers of Barmen to endeavor to organize in all seriousness a people's referendum concerning the amalgamation of political parties.

It is proposed to have only three parties in the Reichstag, namely, the Conservative or Right, the Middle or State Party, and the Left or Socialist Party. If necessary four parties might be considered, the Extreme Right, the Conservatives, the Socialists and the Radical Left. All others must join forces with these three or four parties, and new party programs must be formulated. Representatives of states and municipalities would later on follow suit.

The appeal declares such a referendum a question of a categorical measure to end the desperate confusion of self-interested groups now prevailing and to bring about settled political conditions. Thinking persons frequently deplored the multiplicity of Reichstag parties—about a dozen altogether—but the majority regard the change as utopian.

Scene of Sweeping Russian Advance



Map Shows Manchuli and Khailar, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, Which Has Been Captured by the Onslaught of Russian Troops. Refugees From These Cities Are Pushing Eastward to Buchatu, Which May Be Seen 100 Miles From Khailar Across the Kungling Mountains. The Objective of the Invaders Is Stated to Be the Big Railway Center of Harbin.

MOTOR LIABILITY LAW SUSTAINED BY HIGH COURT

Woman's Suit Against Her Husband Thrown Out—Gift Taxes Valid

WASHINGTON (P)—The Supreme Court has sustained the validity of the Connecticut law regulating the liability of motor vehicle owners for the injury of guests being transported with them.

Mae Silver was injured in an automobile collision in Milford, Conn., in September, 1927, while riding in an automobile owned and driven by her husband. She brought suit against him, expecting to satisfy any judgment she might obtain out of insurance he carried.

She sued for \$9,000, contending the accident was caused by the reckless driving of her husband. The trial court held the evidence showed only ordinary negligence on the part of her husband, and denied her any relief. Her counsel insisted that a state law, such as the Connecticut statute, which deprived her of her common law right was unconstitutional.

During the oral argument of the case, the highest court found the grounds presented by Mrs. Silver's counsel insufficient to support the attack on the validity of the law and refused to hear counsel on the other side, indicating that in its judgment no constitutional question had been presented.

Gift Taxes Valid

The court held valid gift taxes imposed under the federal revenue law in a case brought by Joseph H. Bromley of Philadelphia, who was required to pay a tax of \$20,598 on gifts totaling \$568,300. The court passed on the gift tax imposed under the 1924 revenue act and amended under the 1926 act.

Mr. Bromley contended that the tax was illegal because direct and not apportioned, and further because it lacked uniformity. Government argued Congress had authority to make disposition of property by gift subject to taxation like any other method of transfer.

Justices Sutherland, Butler and Van Devanter dissented in the opinion. They took the position the tax was a direct one, and that it had been invalidly imposed because not apportioned as required by the Constitution in imposing direct taxes.

License Tax Upheld

The Oregon license tax on insurance agents was sustained by the court in a case appealed by Karl Herbring, who challenged its validity. The Interstate Commerce Commission was declared by the court to be without authority to order the construction of a union passenger station, Chief Justice Taft in delivering the opinion said Congress had not specifically given the commission such authority and that it could not be implied because of the great importance of the controversy to railroads and municipalities.

The controversy reached the courts when the Interstate Commerce Commission declined to order the construction of a union passenger station in the plaza area in Los Angeles, Calif.

The commission after a hearing gave its approval to the construction of the station, but took the position that it was without power to compel the railroads to construct it.

OCEAN TRIP YIELDS MARINE PHENOMENON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. A.—Recently the steamer Euripides, on its voyage from Cape Town to London, encountered an amazing marine phenomenon. While crossing the southern equatorial current, which is about 100 miles wide, it appeared that while the main stream was traveling at about three knots, the southerly edge of the stream was stationary and piled up with a motionless mass of seaweed and other ocean flora.

One of the passengers was Sir Frank Dyson, astronomer royal, and he states he would not have believed it if he had not seen it. The commander of the boat says he had crossed the stream often, but never before had he witnessed such an occurrence.

BULGARS REFUSE TO ACCEPT PLAN FOR REPARATION

Opposition, It Is Said, Comes From People, Not From Government

SOFIA—As a result of Bulgaria's refusal to accept the reparation proposed by the western powers, it is being accused of blocking the movement toward European pacification.

However, Bulgaria's resistance to the 37 yearly payments of \$2,500,000 each does not seem inspired by militaristic designs, as the opposition emanates from the people and not from the Government. The demonstrations, manifestations and protests have been organized by the masses contrary to the wishes of the Government.

The recent march of students in front of the foreign legations in Sofia was a spontaneous act springing from the desperation of the poor people who feel they cannot assume added burdens. It was an appeal and not an expression of hostility.

The whole nation is depressed and discouraged. The Government does not investigate but is vigorously restraining the masses. These appeals come just before a nation-wide protest against the Neuilly Treaty and accompanied by the attack of bandits on the Orient Express train near the Bulgarian border. Bulgaria has created much tension in the Balkans.

The Serbs ascribe the outrage to Macedonian revolutionists harbored by Bulgaria and perhaps rightly, but it is certain that the recent attack on the Bulgarian train was the work of a political bandit long harbored by Serbia.

Amid such acts of violence on both sides the establishment of good relations is difficult and the success of the Serbo-Bulgarian conference sitting at Sofia is made less easy. Nevertheless, tranquility and optimism prevails in official circles. Bulgaria hopes that the Hague conference will help her pass this crisis.

Bulgaria, with its population of 5,500,000, is being asked to pay 12,500,000 gold francs annually in reparations, or a little more than 14 centimes per head. She has offered 10,000,000 gold francs yearly, but also asks a moratorium of five years which the allies are unwilling to grant.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces the following changes in the list of Mother Church officials: Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., Editor of the Christian Science periodicals, resigns and has been appointed a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship. Judge Clifford P. Smith, C. S. B., who has been Manager of Committees on Publication of The Mother Church for the past 15 years, also resigns to assume the office of Editor of the Christian Science periodicals.

C. Augustus Norwood, C. S., General Counsel of the Church, has been appointed Manager of Committees on Publication of The Mother Church, to succeed Judge Smith. These changes go into effect Jan. 1, 1930, and it is believed that they will be as acceptable to Christian Scientists generally as they are to the new appointees, all of whom have served long and faithfully in their respective offices.

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ITALY DEMANDS NAVAL PARITY WITH FRANCE

Difficulty Lies in Varied Views on Requirements of Two Countries

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Italy asks for "absolute parity" with France in naval forces, according to terms of a note which Count Manzoni, Italian Ambassador, has presented to Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister. France must accept this condition as a preliminary to further negotiations regarding categories of ships which have now opened. The Quai d'Orsay in its study of the communication, is endeavoring to formulate an answer which will keep the parleys going but without completely committing France to this course.

Albert Julien, political writer, remarks in Petit Parisien, in which he gives a summary of the Italian note, that it is impossible to subscribe to the Italian demand because of the varying needs of the two countries in the matter of naval defenses. A year ago Premier Mussolini informed the French Ambassador in Rome, M. de Beaumarchais, that Italy was ready to disarm to the lowest point likewise acceptable to the strongest continental power.

This meant equality with France and this thesis is now reaffirmed in the note transmitted by Signor Manzoni. Cited eight of the League Covenant is article where it speaks of reducing armaments to a point compatible with security but it is recalled here that the geographical situation of each state should also be taken into account.

The difficulty lies therefore in the differing conceptions of Italy and France as to one another's requirements in naval forces. It is inferred in the note that Franco-Italian negotiations cannot be continued unless France accepts an absolute parity basis with Italy. Numerous other questions relating to tonnage and arming of cruisers, of destroyers, etc., must be left over to open debate at the London conference and Italy will be free to steer an independent course.

Interesting is the suggestion that if France does not admit prima facie equality with Italy, that Italy may swing its weight with United States and Great Britain for abolition of submarines. Whatever the outcome of France's answer, it has been the strongest wish of the Quai d'Orsay to find some means of satisfying Italy, so that a common front may be presented at London. More than 200,000 men are at stake for the whole issue of Franco-Italian relations.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Pin-Money Labor Declared Wrong Against Society

LONDON (P)—Women who work to get money to spend, and not because they are obliged to support themselves, are guilty of social and economic wrongdoing in the opinion of J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Employment.

"It is not only unbecoming and not only unfair," Mr. Thomas said, "but against the Nation's interests for women to work for what they call 'pin money' and to deprive other people of legitimate employment."

"No legislation can cure it. It is a question of moral responsibility. The number of women engaged in industry today doing work that men did prior to the war is very substantial and that needn't be so employed."

Mr. Thomas also denounced men who while receiving pensions at public expense engaged in work which deprived other people of their living. He declared their action was morally wrong.

'The Lost Raphael' Is Reported Found

Ghent, Belgium (P)—"The Lost Raphael," the painting of the Madonna of Saint Salvator, which art experts have been searching for, has been found here, according to several art connoisseurs.

The painting, which is said to have been one of the master's finest, has been missing for four centuries. Julius A. Van Hee, former American Vice-Consul here, and President Hoover's right-hand man for Flanders in the Belgian Relief Commission during the war, affirms that he has found the painting in the home of an ancient Flemish family of Ghent.

Documents to show that it has been in the possession of the old Flemish nobles since 1641 are available, Mr. Van Hee said. Several copies of the "Lost Raphael" made by pupils of the master are known to be in existence. One of them is in the Princeton University Museum. It is known as the "Newton Picture" and was bought at Christy's in London for £90 (about \$450) in 1923.

DUTCH DISAPPOINTED ON RUBBER SELLING

AMSTERDAM (P)—The newspaper Telegraaf publishes a statement expressing the disappointment of certain Dutch rubber cities that "Rubber Growers' Association" after protracted and thorough study, had not succeeded in producing an immediately realizable plan justifying a reasonable expectation of future improvement in the situation.

The Dutch rubber men think that no central selling organization can be established for some time to come.

Business Nestles Close to Art



Philadelphia Art Museum, in the Lower Foreground, Is Connected With the Business Section of the City by a Broad Parkway, Seen Running Directly Through the Middle of the Picture. During the First Year 225,000 of the Visitors Were Persons Engaged in Business.

AGE NO BARRIER TO LEADERSHIP, SURVEY SHOWS

Some of the Ablest in Nation Found to Be Between 50 and 70 Years

An answer to the question of age limits for workers is contained in a study which shows that many of the most important industrial plants in the United States are directed by executives between 50 and 70 years of age.

This was one of the results of a survey just completed by the Sherman Corporation, management engineers of New York and Boston. It also showed that the "little red schoolhouse" appears to have yielded to the colleges the rank of first place as the training ground for the Nation's captains of industry.

The careers of 100 men who direct the largest industrial corporations in the country were studied as a part of the Sherman Corporation's researches into mergers and the factor of management in their success. The study indicated that "from 50 to 70 are the years when large leadership capacities come to fruition."

Only two men of the group are in the 30 to 40 decade, while 13 of the men were between 40 and 50. A total of 34 men were between 50 and 60, while 35 men were between 60 and 70. Fourteen men were between 70 and 80, while two were more than 80 years of age.

Only 25 of the men, it was found, received a formal education that was limited to the walls of the little red schoolhouse. Fourteen went to secondary school but not to college. The remaining 64 attended universities and three of these took advanced degrees.

An analysis of first jobs indicates that white collar beginnings just about break even with "blue shirt" beginnings. The largest number, in any one class of first jobs, is represented by clerking. One out of ten of the men rose in a direct line, that is, their positions today are the direct results of humble beginnings in the same company or in an allied line. Law and teaching have contributed several leaders to industry, according to the study.

KELLOGG'S NAME ONE OF NOBEL CANDIDATES

OSLO, Nor. (P)—Among the candidates whose names have come before the committee which will award the Nobel Peace Prize is that of Frank B. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State and coworker with Foreign Minister Briand in bringing about the famous Kellogg-Briand renunciation of war pact.

Others being considered are Miss Elsa Brandstrom, Swedish Red Cross nurse, who is noted for her work among the war prisoners in Russia, Archbishop Nathan Soederblom, the most prominent Lutheran clergyman in northern Europe, and Hanssen Noerhoe Moeller, Danish legislator and prominent political leader from pre-war South Jutland, which now belongs to Denmark.

NEW PRAYER BOOK FOR SCOTS CHURCH

EDINBURGH (P)—The Episcopal Church of Scotland, which, unlike the Anglican Church of England, has no direct connection with the state, has prepared a new prayer book. The Synod has approved the book and it will come into use on Dec. 1. Reservation in the Scottish church is continued through the following rubric: "According to the long-established custom in the Scottish church the Presbytery may reserve so much of the consecrated gifts as may be required for communion for the sick and others who could not be present at the celebration in the church."

King Offers Palace For Naval Conference

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON
KING GEORGE has offered St. James's Palace to the Government for the coming Five-Power Naval Conference. The Cabinet is considering the offer, acceptance of which is anticipated. The conference probably will sit in the state room. It is estimated the sessions will last from eight to ten weeks.

Calles Dam Turns Desert Into Farm Lots

Irrigation Plan of Former President Costs Some 2,000,000 Pesos

MEXICO CITY—By virtue of a decree issued by President Portes Gil, the first beneficial results have been obtained from the extensive irrigation program initiated by former President Calles in the fall of 1926 with the completion of the Calles Dam near the city of Aguascalientes, located in the State of Aguascalientes, in the northern section of the Republic.

The construction of this dam cost in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 pesos. Exclusive of this particular project, the Government had spent since the autumn of 1926 to the last month of this year in round figures close to 2,000,000 pesos on various irrigation undertakings.

The decree in question now instructs the secretariat of public development and agriculture to proceed with a plan which will benefit the farmers in the neighborhood of the dam and reimburse the Government for the money expended. An area of 10,000 acres now watered from the dam, which land the Government acquired, the soil of which only a few years ago was a barren desert waste, is to be parceled out to individual farmers who will be financially aided by the Government through the Federal Agriculture Bank and the National Irrigation Commission.

The land will be parceled out in lots of from 20 to 150 acres. Those having preferential claim on the land are the neighboring farmers. Mexican residents now in the United States and graduates of agricultural schools. The idea includes the encouragement of colonization in the district.

A Middle Western City Goes In For ART

Kansas City, Mo., soon is to have a splendid museum containing works of masters whose merit time has tested. An illustrated story will appear tomorrow.

TURKISH WOMEN TAKE NEW STEP FORWARD

CONSTANTINOPLE (P)—Turkish women have made another advance toward complete emancipation by winning the right to vote in municipal elections and to hold municipal offices. The parliamentary committee had modified the existing law, reserving the vote on municipal affairs to men. The municipal law gallantly puts women on a par with men in the matter of municipal elections. Every Turkish woman or man has the right to elect or be elected in municipal elections.

HOOVER SEEKS TO RAISE FARM BUYING POWER

Tells Agricultural Leaders Administration's Plans to Improve Conditions

PRESIDENT ASKS AID OF STATES AND CITIES

Urges Speeding Up of Programs for Construction Work—Wide Response Given

President Hoover has moved to include the farmer in his program for the stabilization of prosperity. At a meeting with agricultural leaders, the President has begun the formulation of methods of maintaining agricultural purchasing power to parallel the steps already taken to bulwark the buying power of workers in industry and commerce. Meanwhile governors and mayors, responding to the President's direct appeal, outlined their plans for expanding public work, indicating that these programs would be pushed to the full limit of existing appropriations and extended wherever expediency would permit. The scope of co-operation by state and municipal authorities also was indicated in a series of replies from governors and mayors of the larger cities to an inquiry by The Christian Science Monitor asking information on their plans for co-operation with President Hoover.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the agencies of government of all divisions, from federal to municipal, and the forces of trade and business activity mulling their economic resources to the support of his prosperity-maintenance program, President Hoover turned to the agricultural field, and in a conference with farm leaders obtained from them a first-hand survey of the situation in that industry.

The Farmers' Union was represented at the conference by C. E. Huff, president, C. S. Barrett, C. C. Talbot, Louis Chambers and C. R. Rogers; the National Grange by Fred Breckman and S. S. McCluskey; the American Farm Bureau Federation by S. H. Thompson, president, and Earl Smith; the Farmers' Equity Union by Leroy Milton and John Betts.

The President conferred with the farm leaders following a preliminary discussion between them and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board. The President went over with the farm leaders the farm relief problem in all its phases, marketing, federal, financial assistance through farm board credits, the extension of co-operatives, freight rates and other items.

The purchasing power of agriculture is a vital element in the economic fabric of the country and the President is desirous of increasing this power as soundly and extensively as can be done. He is prepared to submit to Congress recommendations for further extensions of federal credit through the \$500,000,000 authorized when Congress enacted his farm relief bill in the forefront of the special session just adjourned.

\$150,000,000 Made Available

So far \$150,000,000 has been made available to the farm board for its work. By meeting and talking the situation over with the farm leaders the President has taken the first step in agriculture's views on what it considers necessary in the way of further financial assistance in handling the marketing of crops.

It was also intimated that some consideration of a tariff might be interjected into the discussion. In convening the special session the President urged a limited tariff revision with emphasis on agricultural commodities as an important phase of the farm relief legislation.

Republican leaders of Congress discarded this program, however, and undertook to put through a general tariff revision with extensive industrial increases. This attempt has so far been blocked by a Democratic-Progressive coalition in the Senate, which has drastically rewritten the bill to conform with the President's views.

Having marshaled the full strength of the agencies of the Federal Government the President in a personal telegram to each of the 48 Governors of the Union called upon them to join the national prosperity project and organize their state, county and municipal divisions to co-operate to their fullest extent.

Government Takes Lead

Millions of state and municipal construction funds will back the President's plan according to assurances which he is already receiving in response to this direct appeal. Outstanding among the replies are pledges of Governors and Mayors to speed up road construction, the erection of new buildings and other public works which will increase employment.

Some of the officials point out that their co-operative programs will be limited by funds which have already been appropriated, but others indicate that they will go before the legislatures to seek increased appropriations.

Replies from the Middle West indicate that the agrarian states are interested in some movements toward prosperity stabilization that will increase the farmers' buying power. "The Federal Government will exert itself to the utmost within its own province," the President telegraphed to the Governors, "and I should like to feel that I have the co-operation of yourself and the municipal, county and other local officials in the same direction. It would be helpful if road, street, public building and other construction work could be speeded up."

States and Cities Answer Hoover's Call to Expedite Programs of Public Works

tion of this type could be speeded up and adjusted in such fashion as to further employment."

On behalf of the President it was emphasized at the White House that while the Federal Government will take the leadership in the great national economic mobilization, the President desires industry in all its branches and the other divisions of government to organize and carry out this program. From the Federal Government, through precept, advice, co-operation and guidance will come the impetus, it was declared, but it is up to the Nation to do the real job.

So that elements entering the situation may be clearly ascertained and their favorably influence maintained in maintaining the "tone" of the country, the President is making every effort to obtain authoritative reports of contemplated business projects. So far he has been advised by the railroad executives of the country that they contemplate more than \$1,250,000,000 worth of construction work for the coming year; road builders and other construction leaders estimated that more than \$2,000,000,000 will be spent the coming year for highways and roads of all kinds, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has advised the President that it anticipates increasing by \$100,000,000 for a total of \$700,000,000 its construction and development work.

Canvass of Expenditures
In his message to the state executives the President suggested a state, municipal and county canvass of expenditures for the coming year and a report to him. To this end the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has called a conference of business leaders in the capital for Dec. 5, and also to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of industrial and trade resources that will be represented at this gathering. Over 200 business leaders are expected to attend.

President Hoover will address this gathering, which will be presided over by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the chamber's board of directors and head of a national business advisory committee named by the President to co-operate with him in his economic program.

According to Mr. Hyde, agricultural conditions are improving, an extremely favorable factor in the general business situation.

Agriculture as a whole had a favorable balance sheet for 1929, 1928, last year. Mr. Hyde said, "whereas this year the estimate is that the profits of the industry will increase to \$250,000,000. Although this profit is comparatively small, when it is considered in relation to the size of the total return of about \$12,500,000, it is progress in the right direction, and will increase the farmer's purchasing power."

Hopeful Views Expressed
A similarly optimistic view was taken by Mr. Legge.

"The farmer's conditions have generally shown some slight improvement. There is a more hopeful feeling now than there has been for some time back," he said. "Unless the stock depression extends into commodity prices with the result of seriously depressing values of products, the farmer should not be hurt. There has been some decline in the price of live stock but that has not been serious in the country generally. Wheat has been holding fairly steady for some time. Commodity prices did not inflate with stock prices and consequently they should not go down simply because stock prices go down. "Prices are still low," added Mr. Legge, "but not so low as they have been in the past. In general the feeling is distinctly hopeful."

It is pointed out that the Nation's general prosperity of the past five years was won in spite of the depression in the farming industry, which includes about one-third of the population; and that with improvement in sight for large sections of agriculture, the purchasing power of this tremendous part of the population may exert a stabilizing influence during the coming year.

Governors Pledge States to Program of Hoover to Maintain Prosperity

In response to a request from The Christian Science Monitor, Governors and Mayors of some of the leading cities in the United States have outlined their plans for supporting President Hoover's program of extending state and municipal public works construction. The replies follow:

ARIZONA
By Gov. J. C. Phillips

I am whole-heartedly behind the President in his plan to stimulate industry and to increase employment throughout the country during the winter months, in a period wherein usually is shown a tendency to slow down. This tendency is not as strong in Arizona as elsewhere, this due to climatic conditions and to the fact that many of our industries, such as mining, have no seasonal activities.

Our agricultural interests also have winter as well as summer periods of production. Thus far there is no large condition of unemployment, this happy state largely due to reclamation projects now under way, with others of large importance contemplated for work in the near future.

It also is pleasing that no effect appears to have been had on Arizona business through any hysteria due to the late slump. The State itself is doing much building in additions to the Capitol and to several state institutions. On the whole, I consider the winter outlook very bright.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper published daily except Sundays and holidays. By The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fifth Avenue, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in U. S. A.: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$0.75; one month, 25c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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IOWA
By Gov. John Hammond

Iowa will build approximately 1000 miles of road in 1930, costing approximately \$25,000,000. The State Board of Education will spend approximately \$600,000 for new improvements. The Board of Control of State Institutions will spend approximately \$750,000.

Our road program is one of the greatest of any state in the Union, and when completed will give Iowa the most comprehensive and complete system of highways of any state.

KENTUCKY
By Gov. Flem D. Sampson

The road building program in Kentucky is being pushed rapidly and will continue for at least two more years, spending about \$17,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually.

In addition to the foregoing we are planning construction of about 15 large highway bridges in different sections of the State, under a bond issue of the highway department, costing approximately \$10,000,000, and this work will start immediately.

With legislative consent Kentucky hopes to start reconstruction of its prisons and penal institutions early in 1930, and an enlargement and improvement of the several eleemosynary institutions of the State are to be included in this betterment program.

In the last few months several large industrial plants have been located in Kentucky, and previously existing plants have increased their facilities and number of employees. Some of the railroads of the State are increasing their trackage enormously and making other improvements.

At least two rather large hydro-electric developments are in immediate prospect, and the construction of these will require millions in investment.

The first state-wide meeting of mayors to be called following President Hoover's announcement of proposed conferences to expand public works, was held at Lexington, Ky., Wednesday, and adopted the slogan, "Less politics and more projects." Consideration of a wide program of public works was entered into.

MASSACHUSETTS
By Gov. Frank G. Allen

I am heartily in accord with President Hoover's business stabilization program.

Orders have been issued to speed up all uncompleted state construction and reconstruction work authorized for the current year. I have just approved the immediate construction of a new office building to house certain of our state activities.

The budget for 1930 will undoubtedly provide for the most ambitious program for the construction and reconstruction of state highways, public buildings and other public works yet undertaken. For counties, cities and towns will, in my opinion, fully co-operate with the State in pushing forward all public works as may wisely be undertaken during the next few months.

The Massachusetts Agricultural and Industrial Commission is already engaged in securing the co-operation of industry in maintaining and stabilizing business, employment and the present scale of wages.

It is my purpose to extend to the President every possible aid in his present effort to solidify our economic forces, and I have already taken steps to secure the complete data he desires with reference to conditions in Massachusetts.

NEW YORK
By Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The State of New York is engaged in planning for the largest public works building program in its history. This program covers especially construction of new hospitals and prisons, both of which are greatly overcrowded. I am confident that the Legislature will approve of this program up to the limit of the available funds. The program could have been made larger this year if the last Legislature had approved my recommendation for a bond issue for hospital and prison construction. But in any event, the State will commence public works this coming year up to the limit of its resources.

PENNSYLVANIA
By Gov. John S. Fisher

Pennsylvania transacts business operations in biennial periods. The present biennium began June 1, 1929, and will end May 31, 1931. The State now has two heavy construction programs under way, one for highways and the other for public buildings. Inclusive of work done the summer, highway plans contemplate the expenditure of approximately \$130,000,000 on building and maintenance before the end of the biennium. These figures exclude overhead operating costs and payments for interest and sinking fund on highway bonds.

The Highway Department now has 10,917 employees and the road contractors have 8632 employees, making a total of 19,549. At the peak of the season more than 25,000 men were at work on the public building program for the biennium amounts to \$27,190,000, of which \$1,085,000 is being used at sanatoria and the crippled children's hospital, \$4,340,000 at educational institutions, \$10,334,000 at welfare institutions, \$10,437,000 at completing buildings in the capital group and \$993,500 at armories.

Our construction program has kept steadily in view the relief of labor conditions. Unqualifiedly endorse President Hoover's plan for

business stabilization and promotion of nation-wide prosperity, and will give him every possible support at my command.

UTAH
By Gov. George H. Dern

My recommendations to the 1929 Legislature of the State of Utah embodied the suggestions of President Hoover. In a communication to the president of the Utah State Senate Mar. 9, 1929, I said in part:

"One of the purposes of the bill which provides for a state building program, is to co-operate with President Hoover in his plan for preventing unemployment and sustaining business activity. The plan contemplates using public construction work as a prosperity reserve by timing it so as to prevent or relieve periods of industrial depression."

"It was explained that if the Federal Government and the states would co-operate in a judicious arrangement of construction work to stabilize employment, it might be a long step toward relieving periodic conditions of unemployment. In order to carry out such a plan it is necessary to have a construction program and to invest the executive department with some discretion as to when projects should be built."

"Many states are displaying eagerness to co-operate in carrying out President Hoover's forward-looking plan, and H. B. No. 148 was drafted with the thought in mind of making Utah one of the number."

This feature of the bill was eliminated by the Legislature. In lieu of that the bill was amended, making it mandatory to construct certain buildings during the ensuing biennium, and it was passed in that form.

WASHINGTON
By Gov. Roland H. Hartley

Washington will continue with its present program of public work, but will not go beyond legislative appropriation in the attempt to stabilize prosperity.

The state's present program of highway construction averages \$1,000,000 each month. In addition to this expenditure new buildings are being erected for state institutions as needed. At this time a woman's building is nearing completion at the state prison at Walla Walla, and buildings are under construction at each of the three state hospitals. This type of work will go on in conformity with the program outlined by the Legislature.

Expenditure of public funds for any purpose beyond requirements is false prosperity—like attempting to lift yourself by your bootstraps. Policymakers try to entrench themselves by lavish expenditures of public funds, but this only serves as an added burden. The people are now taxed beyond their ability to pay.

Against the cost of government, private taxes to a minimum, allow private enterprise to carry on the business, protect the United States against unfair foreign competition, and prosperity must follow.

WISCONSIN
By Gov. Walter J. Kohler

Provision has been made for highway construction in Wisconsin in 1930 amounting to about \$15,000,000 and projected state buildings amounting to \$1,000,000.

These figures do not include county and local highways and public works for which information as to the total amount of contemplated expenditures is not available.

ALBANY, N. Y.
By Mayor John Boyd Thacher

I heartily concur in the program for engaging in large public construction as a means of stabilizing business conditions generally at this time. The City of Albany has already undertaken a large program of public construction in connection with its port development, new water supply, street extensions and public park improvements, which will aggregate \$15,000,000.

During 1930 these operations will be brought to a peak, and will provide employment as well as a demand for materials. In addition to the water supply being brought 20 miles from the city a \$1,000,000 reservoir is to be constructed within the city.

Provision has just been made in the budget for increases in the salaries of police and firemen. The City Planning Commission is preparing its schedule of operations, which will undoubtedly lead to other public improvement projects for execution during the next few years. In the Albany port construction, warehouses, transit sheds, lumber terminal and other projects are to be executed in 1930.

The city is in a strong financial position, as evidenced by the recent sale of \$5,026,000 of municipal bonds, and is certain of the economic wisdom of public construction at this time, as a stimulus for home building and commercial enterprise.

INDIANAPOLIS
By Mayor L. Est Slack

With our diversification of industrial and commercial enterprises, it is certain that Indianapolis and Indiana will see no distressing conditions in business. The Indianapolis program for public improvements is not to be reduced in a single instance. According to our budgeted plan for 1930, and, if anything, public works will be extended beyond the volume recorded in 1929.

It is well established that Indianapolis will cause at least \$4,000,000 to be spent on public construction in 1930, and it is the plan that \$1,500,000 more may be spent. This program contemplates the expenditure in the next year of \$1,500,000 by the city, county and railroad companies on track

elevation in Indianapolis. A conservative estimate of \$1,500,000 will be spent on street improvements and extensions. Normal sewer extension requirements will call for \$500,000. The city will spend another \$200,000 on flood prevention work. Bridges to be built will cost \$310,000. The municipal airport will have new buildings and runways which will cost \$200,000.

The city immediately will spend \$531,000 on a new power plant for the city hospital, and is planning other buildings to cost \$875,000. Boulevard extensions proposed will cost \$250,000, and a sewer project for Broad Ripple will cost \$300,000.

LOS ANGELES
By Mayor John C. Porter

With many efforts being made for the stabilization of business conditions throughout the Nation, we are pleased to join by giving a statement as to the program of public work Los Angeles is contemplating, which will give employment to our citizens and assist in the general scheme.

We have in improvements under way and proposed for the immediate future, \$16,000,000, in public buildings, and a \$200,000 Colorado River water project.

SAN FRANCISCO
By Mayor James Rolph Jr.

In so far as is possible under its budget system, San Francisco will carry out the President's policy. It has always been our object to offer public works as a palliative to unemployment, and this year and in future years we intend planning works that will relieve the situation in bad times.

We have at present several important major public works in hand, notably development of our municipal water project, known as the Hetch Hetchy system. It alone will offer steady employment to many hundreds of men during the next three years.

One of the city's problems that arises annually is unemployment during the rainy season of the next few months when workers by the day are subject to layoffs. We contemplate a maximum of street work in San Francisco this winter.

By keeping the civil service personnel at work, these projects will keep large numbers out of the general labor market, and will aid the situation by eliminating their competition with other workers.

San Francisco is only too willing to co-operate in every way that its budget system will allow with the country-wide movement for relieving unemployment with public works for which the President has appealed. It is an admirable object in keeping with President Hoover's always broad vision.

UTICA, N. Y.
By Mayor Fred J. Rath

Utica's public works program, which has been carried on with new stimulus during the last two years, calls for an expansion during the next few years which is even greater than heretofore.

We are considering erection of a new city hall in the not distant future, construction of a great park avenue overcrossing, which is one of the greatest items on our program in years, as well as many other projects of major importance to the municipality.

Utica is expanding industrially by the addition of new plants and the tremendous expansion of the Skenadoes Rayon Corporation. The city faces the new year with great confidence of progress.

Many Projects Assured in Wilmington Region

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has just issued a compilation of the public projects to be undertaken here at an early date. It shows that \$4,000,000 is to be spent for public buildings. Road and semi-public building construction in the city and county will raise the total to \$10,136,000.

Not included in the \$10,000,000 office building extension of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company nor the extensive home building projects soon to be started under recently issued building permits approaching \$600,000.

Vermont Road Program Costs State \$10,000,000

MONTPELIER, Vt.—A 10-year program of road construction in Vermont has resulted in the expenditure of \$10,000,000, according to figures just compiled by the Vermont Service Bureau. The emphasis has been placed upon increasing the hard surface roads, with each succeeding year showing a larger percentage of concrete construction as compared to macadam.

The annual schedules show an average cost of \$45,500 for cement roads as compared with \$35,000 a mile for bituminous macadam. The state now has 274 miles of hard surface highways of which more than 174 miles are concrete.

Cleveland City Officials Call Regional Conference

CLEVELAND, O.—City officials of Cleveland have shown their wholehearted support of the Hoover business stabilization program by calling a regional conference of all public officials concerned with public works from more than 50 towns in northern Ohio. The conference is to be held here Nov. 27, and it is hoped it will have a salutary influence in stimulating construction work during the coming winter.

William R. Hopkins, city manager of Cleveland, has stated that the municipal government intends to do everything it can, hampered as it is by the defeat of numerous bond issues at the November election, to

speed up and extend public works. Cleveland will go forward with a public works program in 1930 totaling about \$10,000,000, including industrial additions, paving and sewer connections and additions, grade crossing eliminations and other lesser projects.

"The city of Cleveland has less to promise in the way of large public improvements than it would have had if the voters had approved the \$7,850,000 bond issues submitted in November," Mr. Hopkins said. "However, present favorable industrial conditions make the coming year the logical time for both public and private business enterprises."

"I believe the Federal Government itself should set out upon the great public works it is contemplating. It ought to begin now a great system of national highways. It should get busy, too, on the \$400,000,000 Mississippi River program, and other river and harbor projects."

"I believe the Hoover plan is something that will mean much to the general welfare of the country. His request to the railroads was little less than a demand and fortunately the railroads are in a position to carry out a huge construction program."

Detroit Starts Notable Program of Construction

DETROIT, Mich.—A \$500,000 program of municipal improvement and expansion has been launched by Mayor John C. Lodge and the Common Council, to be in full swing early in December. Some of the work already is under way, employment being given to idle men as rapidly as places can be found for them.

The city has commenced a nationwide thought that the buying power of the consumer needs strengthening, the Mayor set about to have all city departments submit schedules of projects contemplated, to determine what work may be commenced immediately. The result has been that improvements which ordinarily would not be started before spring will be carried on throughout the winter months.

The Common Council has already authorized the water board to go ahead with its extensive construction program, for which an initial \$5,000,000 has been made available.

Millions will be spent on the water main project, through the heavily populated sections of the city toward the northwest. This main will be 16 feet in diameter, tunneled 40 feet under ground, at a depth where it will be for all time clear of any future subway construction. The tunnel job will give employment to a large force of men right through the slack period and pushed to completion in 1931.

"Every project that can be hurried to relieve the employment situation will be authorized," Mayor Lodge declared.

Houston Taking Up Slack

HOUSTON, Tex.—The city government of Houston is already functioning at full speed in the effort to take up any "slack" in seasonal employment, according to Mayor W. E. Montfort. He said it is the purpose to push every improvement project for which plans and funds are now ready. The largest single item is the city's co-operation with the Southern Pacific Railway in the building of a new \$2,000,000 passenger station. The city's portion has been provided for by a bond issue of \$1,750,000, to take care of street changes.

Other large projects call for the opening, widening and paving of a number of important thoroughfares in various parts of the city, and the erection of two more large bridges over the Buffalo River. Two additional important links in the Texas highway system, lying in this country, are to be paved immediately by Harris County.

Minnesota Points Way

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Gov. Theodore Christianson, in reply to President Hoover's request for stimulation of public works, said:

"If the industrial East would withdraw its production of goods giving agriculture parity, the farmers' buying power would be strengthened to such an extent that it would not be necessary to push public construction programs beyond reasonably anticipated needs to stimulate the labor market."

"In Minnesota we shall co-operate to the extent of spending the money heretofore made available by the Legislature for public work."

Ohio Takes Action

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Gov. Myers Y. Cooper has called a meeting of county commissioners of Ohio to confer with the state highway department Dec. 5 to consider a program of improvement of public roads of the secondary type. Governor Cooper's program involves a road building program of \$12,000,000 during the first half of 1930. The Governor has asked co-operation of the state highway director in an effort to continue road work throughout the winter.

Idaho to Co-operate

BOISE, Ida.—Governor Baldrige of Idaho is in sympathy with the

stabilization plan and his office states that he is co-operating as far as the state finances will permit. Plans are being laid for a \$4,000,000 road building program next year. There is no unemployment in Idaho except during short seasonal periods.

Bigger Road Fund Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cassius C. Dowell, chairman of the House Roads Committee, announced he would seek an increase from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000 in the annual authorization for federal highway aid for the fiscal years 1931 and 1932, in response to a general movement over the country for expansion of road building programs.

Conferences with officials of the bureau of roads, members of state highway commissions and associations sponsoring highways, had shown him, Mr. Dowell said, that the country as a whole desires to extend and improve the highway systems.

Syracuse Maps Program

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Start of the \$30,000,000 grade crossing elimination project, a combined New York Central, State and municipal undertaking, as Syracuse's outstanding task in 1930 places this city well to the forefront in fulfilling President Hoover's call for extension of state and municipal works, in the opinion of Mayor Charles G. Hanna. The program is expected to take three years.

City officials have mapped out other projects limited strictly to municipal scope. These include definite construction of schools, a comprehensive street program and extensive work on the municipal water system. Also under schedule for renewed consideration is a municipal auditorium.

"It is still hard to visualize just what the crossing work will mean to the city," said the Mayor, "but it will mean employment of hundreds of workers, large numbers of whom must be skilled. Most of the elimination work will be confined to Syracuse. On this project alone we are definitely in a position to heed President Hoover's call for prosperity, not only for 1930 but for 1931 and 1932 as well."

"Outside of this we have mapped out a continued progressive policy in municipal expansion. Undoubtedly President Hoover's timely action will give impetus to additional projects that might otherwise have been delayed. But whatever we undertake will be based upon the solid policy of meeting needs of a steadily increasing city of the high type of Syracuse."

Florida Pledges Aid

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Gov. Doyle E. Carlton, in a telegram to President Hoover, has pledged Florida's co-operation in the effort to stabilize the Nation's prosperity. He said:

"You will receive my complete co-operation in your program for the expansion of constructive activities and for the stabilization of wages. Will call on state, county and municipal departments to carry on as energetically as is prudent and consistently all helpful public works and at the same time urge private enterprise to co-operate in the same manner. A canvass will be made of the programs of the various counties and cities and information transported to you accordingly."

Du Pont to Spend \$25,000,000

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—An expenditure over the next 12 months of more than \$25,000,000 is involved in building projects, either under way or authorized by the Du Pont Company and its subsidiaries, officials have announced. The building program is planned to meet the needs of the companies' varied manufacturing activities.

Of the amount involved, \$16,000,000 will go to complete projects already under way, including the completion of the rayon plants in the South and a plant for the Viscold Company at Leominster, Mass.

Telephone Expands Budget

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Leonard H. Kinard, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, has announced that the company plans to spend \$44,000,000 on construction projects in Pennsylvania next year.

This is \$10,000,000 more than the announcement said, than the company had planned to spend before President Hoover began his move for the stimulation of business. The program includes new buildings, new central office equipment and new local and toll lines.

Steel Projects Drafted

CLEVELAND (AP)—E. J. Kulas, president of the Otis Steel Company, announced he will submit to the firm's board of directors, Friday, alternative expansion programs calling, respectively, for expenditures of \$10,000,000 or \$5,000,000 this winter and spring.

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FREED MARKET FUNDS EXPECTED TO AID BUSINESS

Leaders in Various Lines Welcome Release of Money From Speculation

The recent declines in the stock market not only will make money available for construction and building expenditure but will return to business endeavors much of the attention which for a time was centered upon speculation, according to replies to The Christian Science Monitor's inquiries to leading executives throughout the United States.

The Monitor asked business and industrial heads to discuss the present economic situation in the light of the experiences of their own companies. The replies were published beginning Nov. 18. Additional answers follow:

Conde Nast Publications, Inc.
By CONDE NAST, President

There is no question but what the country at large will experience a business recession in 1930. How far this will go depends largely on the turn of events during the next 60 days. The country is basically sound; labor is profitably employed at present, and industrial establishments are better financed than ever before in the history of this country.

Undoubtedly the crash in security values has affected a great many people, some of them seriously. Most of the losses, however, have been paper losses.

The forward step of President Hoover in mobilizing the industrial forces of the country, and getting them committed to an organized and intelligent plan of capital expenditure for additions and improvements, has done much to hearten the whole country, and to allay much of the hysteria which, for a few weeks, seemed to have taken a grip on people. States and municipalities are falling into step with this program, and planning improvements so as to insure continuous work for the laboring classes. There is every indication, therefore, that construction work of all kinds, and building operations will receive a great impetus in 1930.

Such a program is bound to put into circulation billions of dollars that might otherwise not have been appropriated in this manner, and thus will offset to a large degree slowness in other lines.

We look forward to a slight business recession in the immediate months ahead of us but we confidently believe that the recession will be short-lived and that the country will snap back into its pace of prosperous activity in a surprisingly short time.

SECOND TUNNEL UNDER HUDSON TO BE ADVISED

New York and New Jersey
Boards Aim to Advance
Hoover Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commissions, responding to President Hoover's program for developing public works in order to maintain general employment, have announced that they will renew their recommendations for prompt authorization of a second vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River.

Increasing traffic in the Holland tunnel not only foreshadows the need of another artery of transportation between New York and New Jersey within the next few years, but the net profits from the present operation show that construction of a second tunnel is practical financially, members of the commission said.

Gen. George R. Dyer and Theodore Boettger, chairmen of the New York and New Jersey tunnel commissions, respectively, in a joint statement said they were prepared to submit to Governors Roosevelt and Larson, and the legislatures of the two states "plans and detailed estimates of cost of the second Hudson River vehicular tunnel."

"In our opinion, this tunnel should run from West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, to Weehawken, N. J.," the statement continued, "connecting at Tenth Avenue in New York with the city's proposed Thirty-eighth Street vehicular tunnel to Queens."

Traffic in the Holland tunnel showed a 26 per cent increase in the second year of operation. At this rate the Holland tunnel will be used to capacity by 1932, instead of 1934 as originally predicted. It will take until 1936 to complete the second tunnel, even if authorized at the next legislative session.

Careful estimates show that New York will receive in net profit from the Holland tunnel at maximum traffic about \$3,700,000 per year, or sufficient income to pay its share of the cost of the second tunnel within the time it takes to build it, with very little financial assistance from the State.

"New Jersey financed its share of the cost of the Holland tunnel bonds. Its share of income will be sufficient to pay the bond issue by 1937. For the time being, New Jersey will probably have to finance its share of the second tunnel with bonds, but with its share of the earnings of both tunnels devoted to the liquidation of tunnel bond issues, New Jersey will soon be in the same favorable position as New York, where it can finance future additional crossings entirely out of earnings of existing tunnels."

"This method of financing by the use of tunnel income as a revolving fund for additional tunnel construction will relieve the taxpayers of the burden and will also relieve each of over \$13,000,000 in interest charges involved in the use of bonds to pay for construction."

SOVIET ADVANCE FORCES CHINESE TO HALT FEUDS

(Continued from Page 1)

late on Nov. 24 before a force of Soviet cavalry and tanks.

The Chinese Eastern Railway continues to operate trains evacuating Chinese and Russians from the district, but all of the refugees cannot be accommodated and many of them are camping by the side of the track.

The situation at both the eastern and western ends of the Chinese Eastern Railway was described as precarious, the Russian troops apparently seeking control not only of the Dalai Lama, but also the mines on the eastern front as well.

The Japanese Consul here has advised Japanese subjects, both on the east and west branches of the railway, to come to Harbin as quickly as possible. He was understood to have information that the Soviet authorities are willing to evacuate Japanese from Manchuria through Vladivostok.

The consular body has asked the Chinese civil administration at Harbin for details of plans to guarantee the safety of foreigners and to pro-

tect foreign property in the event that the situation should grow worse. Months of negotiations between the Nanking and Moscow Governments, apparently having failed to arrive at a peaceable settlement, guerrilla warfare began at the border towns, becoming increasingly violent until today it has assumed major importance.

The trouble over the railway was precipitated by China's action in dismissing Russian operating officials on the charge that they were disseminating propaganda against the Chinese Government.

Russians Dominate Area West of Khingan Range

TOKYO (AP)—Dispatches from Harbin to the Japanese News Agency, Rengo, said that Chinese resistance was fast breaking down under a concerted rain of blows by Soviet forces in both Eastern and Western Manchuria.

All dispatches indicated that Russia had at last launched a real invasion of Chinese territory. Dispatches confirm reports that Russia dominated the territory west of the Khingan Mountains, while in the eastern sector Red troops occupied Mishan, surrounding Muling and Russian cavalry had appeared south of the town of Ninguta.

Soviet forces, including tanks and artillery, occupied Kharlar late on Nov. 24, causing losses estimated at 12,000 to the Chinese.

Chinese everywhere were reported as retreating without offering any resistance. Refugees were pouring into Buchatu, 100 miles east of Kharlar, where Chinese forces had attempted to establish headquarters. Dispatches said the refugees were in utmost confusion, a majority of the troops failing to halt at Buchatu and continuing toward Tsitsihar.

Reports Held Exaggerated
WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, declares he regards the renewed warlike activities between the Chinese and Soviet as serious and in the event that any suggestions on the part of the United States might be thought of value in clearing up the situation, it would be made by the American Government.

It was made clear at the State Department, however, that many of the reports of the situation there were believed to be exaggerated.

Soil Authorities Win Nitrate Awards

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—In recognition of his "outstanding" nitrogen investigations in the field of agriculture, Dr. Selman A. Waksman, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, and Rutgers University, has been awarded a prize of \$1666.66 by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau.

Like amounts have also been awarded to two soil scientists of Kansas and California, the three sharing equally in the \$5000 offered annually for outstanding research by the nitrate of soda educational bureau.

This is the second award of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau that has come to a member of the state agricultural experiment station. Dr. J. G. Lipman, station director, and dean of agriculture in Rutgers University, was one of the four men to receive \$1250 when these prizes were first given a year ago.

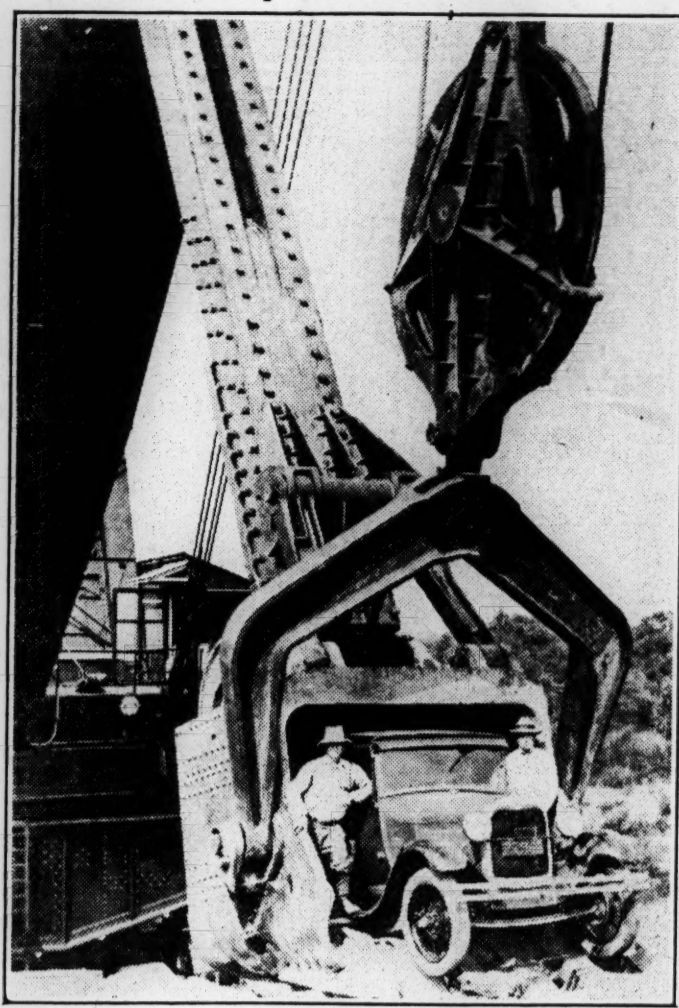
Delay on Tariff Laid to President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Blame for the failure of Congress to pass the tariff bill at the special session is laid directly on President Hoover in a statement issued by Joseph Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, who indicated he believed that the "senatorial old guard" was not at fault.

Mr. Shouse asserted the special session was the outcome of political expediency, caused by a "moment of panic" on the part of Mr. Hoover over the dissatisfaction in the farm states during the campaign.

"On his inauguration," the Democratic chairman went on, "Mr. Hoover delivered his message to the new Congress, but instead of limiting it to farm relief he put in the unfortunate subject of tariff revision." He said the Hawley draft of the house bill never would have been submitted to the House of Representatives if the President had dignified his distaste for it.

Let's Spade the Dahlias



This Giant Electric Shovel Could Lift the Automobile and the Two Men and Dump Them Upon the Roof of a Seven-Story Building in Less Than One Minute.

Great Shovel Digs Tons in One Scoop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DUQUOIN, Ill.—Modern machinery is making coal mining profitable in Illinois. The huge electric shovel built for the United Electric Coal Company picks up tons of earth with each operation, casting it to one side and gradually uncovering a wealth of "black diamonds."

This shovel, which operates on an especially constructed concrete base, is but one sample of the modern machinery installed at the United Electric mine, known here as the largest coal mine of its kind in the world. The drag line, a smaller shovel, puts the coal aboard cars which take it to a giant trolley. Here it goes through a series of crushers and graders which deliver the coal in seven different grades into waiting coal cars.

The company has expended more than \$3,000,000 increasing its operations and is now in full swing, mining 8000 tons of coal daily. It will require more than 20 years to deplete this mine, officials declare.

Press Experts Confer on Transport Issue

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A European conference concerning the transport of newspapers and periodicals has opened here under the presidency of Lord Burnham, former proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph, who presided at the international conference of press experts held here two years ago, some of the proposals of which the present conference is called upon to put into effect.

Those present include representatives of governments, of postal, railway and other transport services and of newspapers and distributing agencies. The object is to facilitate and expedite the distribution of newspapers by extending the utilization of express trains, reducing tariff difficulties and improving the methods of dispatch and delivery.

In his opening speech, Lord Burnham said that it was only through the agency of the League of Nations and through the governments such reform could be obtained to common advantage.

THREE ANALYZE VARIOUS ANGLES OF NAVY PARLEY

Englishman, Continental
European and American
Voice Individual Hopes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Implications of the forthcoming five-power naval conference in London, as seen by the Englishman, the continental European, and the American, marked the first luncheon of the season of the Foreign Policy Association here. About 1000 members heard these viewpoints presented by Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of The Times, London; Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of political economy at Rutgers College; Burton L. French, (R.), Representative from Idaho, a member of the House Appropriations Committee; Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic, and a director of the association, presided.

"The central problem of the London naval conference," Mr. Lewis declared, "as an Englishman sees it, can be simply stated in this way: Does parity in strength at sea carry with it parity in responsibility for the peace of the world? The answer must be given by the people of the United States."

Mr. Lewis stressed the importance in international relations of the "present magnitude and future power for good or evil which rises from the action and interaction, in all the seven seas and five continents of the universe, of the United States and the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." He declared that British acceptance of the American

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Paper Shell Almonds @ 45c per lb
W. WACHSMUTH, Sawtelle, Calif.

demand for parity is a great contribution to the cause of peace.

Professor Gideonse questioned the practicability of dealing with armament without taking into consideration the underlying causes of war, and characterized the continental attitude toward the London parley as being based on the experience of the League of Nations over the last decade, which is against isolated treatment of any phase of the disarmament problem.

"Behind the armaments," he said, "lies a feeling of insecurity, of unsettled economic and political problems. To deal with the armament without dealing with the underlying causes has proved futile in the past." Mr. French voiced his hope for the outcome of the London conference a definiteness of understanding, touching factors that enter into naval and other defense programs, that would mean a lessening of the taxpayers' burden and a releasing of man-power for better serving of the human race, and make way for sympathy and understanding and helpfulness among nations.

His upshot was the scrapping of the battleship and reasonable limitations in all categories.

General Business Is Styled Encouraging

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A survey of general business activity during October, as well as previous months, reveals an element that would have served as a basis for such violent declines in the values of stock securities as were recorded at the end of last month, according to the November report of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry, operating under the auspices of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The statisticians hold that there are a number of encouraging factors in the business situation and but a few adverse ones.

"While automobile production declined somewhat further during October, and was about 5 per cent less than in the same month a year ago," the reports say, "it is significant that foreign sales for September were larger than in the same month a year ago, and that new domestic car and truck registrations during the same month were 14 per cent more than in the corresponding month of 1928."

"Building construction, as measured by floor space contracted for during October, shows a 10 per cent increase over September, although only a slight increase in dollar value."

Stocks of staple cotton fabrics, the report says, have been reduced by nearly 7½ per cent since the beginning of the year, and raw cotton consumption, in California, of linters, was greater during October than for any corresponding month since October, 1923.

Total shoe production in October was at a new high level for that month for all time.

OGLEBY PARK ATTENDANCE
WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—More than twice as many persons visited Ogleby Park here for organized activities during the first 10 months of 1929 as in the entire year 1928, the report of the Wheeling Park Commission stated. Attendance records for the first 10 months were 110,630, as compared to 52,000 for 12 months of 1928.

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SOCIALISTS SEEK LABOR AID; WILL EVEN DROP NAME

'We Must Be the Suitor,'
Thomas Tells Party
Convention

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Machinery to bring about a fusion between the Socialist Party and labor groups was set up by Socialist leaders in the closing session of their city convention, just held here. The discussion, in which 200 delegates participated, resulted in the acceptance of four points vital to party policy and based unanimously on the necessity for an actual agreement with Labor groups. These favored the utmost utilization of the unprecedented Socialist vote of 175,000 polled in the recent municipal election through co-operation with nonpartisan groups, and declared the name of "Socialist" not indispensable to the party should new conditions provide good reason for changing it.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor in the recent election, emphasized the need for definite action that would utilize to the full the advantages gained in the election. "We cannot be the mid-victorian damsel," he said. "We must be the suitor. For the first time I have had union labor men wish me luck. Around New York there is a new attitude in labor ranks toward the Socialist Party. I do not propose that we should form a labor party, but I do say that we ought at least to feel the situation. And while this goes on we must go on building our own party."

Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the party, while in accord with the idea that the party is not wedded to its name, refused to sanction any proposal that would seem to blue pencil a single fundamental of Socialism.

One of the sharp episodes of the

convention had to do with the agenda ruling that "a woman organizer will be elected by the executive committee upon the recommendation of the women's section." An amendment to provide that "only upon the recommendation of the women's section" should such an organization be elected was demanded by women delegates, who charged the party with too little interest in organizing the women, since they had contributed 40,000 of the 175,000 votes cast for Mr. Thomas recently. It was accepted.

The four part statement of future Socialist policy was briefly:

First, unanimous acceptance of a consistent political program for city, state, national and international relations, but, within this self-imposed and self-understood limit, the widest latitude of individual opinion and action.

Second, to co-operate with any new body that should in the future give promise of uniting the workers and progressive citizens into one effective political body, without insisting on the acceptance of the name of the Socialist party or of every article of its political faith and program.

Third, to continue in the city of New York to co-operate for particular purposes with non-partisan groups which are interested in the discovery of facts and in an aggressive fight against misgovernment, provided its own municipal program of deep-seated opposition to both the old parties is compromised.

Fourth, while no good reason seems to exist at this time for changing the name of the party, it is not wedded to its name should new conditions make a change advisable.

ATWOOD ELECTED PARKS HEAD
WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., has been elected president of the National Parks Association. He is a member of the Interior Department's educational advisory committee to the National Park Service.

ITALY DEMANDS NAVAL PARITY WITH FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

tions comes into play. There are even now three treaties, signature of which has been pending for a long time between the two countries, and it was hoped that through agreement on the naval problem the way would be cleared for solution of other problems.

Immunity of Food Ships

Barred as Parley Topic

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald told the House of Commons Nov. 25 that the chief British delegates to the five-power naval conference in January probably would be named next week.

President Hoover's proposal for the immunity of food ships in war time was brought up when Commander Southby, Conservative, asked the Prime Minister whether the food-ship proposal would not be excluded from the discussion at the conference as a result of the decision to discuss the freedom of the seas question.

Mr. MacDonald answered that President Hoover had stated in his Armistice Day speech that the food ship issue was not intended for consideration at the five-power conference. He added that the British Government was in full agreement with this view.

Commander Southby also asked whether the small British naval bases in the Bermudas and Jamaica would be closed. First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, answered that the Government had no intention of abandoning them.



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GOVERNOR TAKES GLIMPSE INTO AVIATION AGE

Several-Decked Ocean Planes Will Vie With Steamers, Says Trumbull

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTFORD, Conn.—"Within the next five years aviation will be on a par with steamers and railroads as a means of transportation," said Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut. "Eventually steamship and railroad companies will turn this new means of travel to their advantage and will use airplanes as an adjunct in their program of service, thus, in a measure, turning a competitor into an ally."

The statement was suggested by the recent announcement that a New Haven (Conn.) company of engineers had been asked to bid on planes to carry 600 passengers in daily communication between New York and London.

"Combination transportation by steamer and plane is a certainty of the near future," asserts the Governor. "Some day ocean liners will be offering prospective passengers—all in the ordinary course of business—the choice of transportation by either steamer or plane."

"The transatlantic airship," says Governor Trumbull, "will be equipped with opportunities for dancing and games without any prospect of the plane tipping."

"This enormous affair will be radically different from the plane of today. The fuselage, now used to

carry passengers, will be employed merely to guide the airship, and passengers will be carried on decks built into huge wings. The several decks will accommodate the various classes of passengers, according to the custom now in vogue on the steamers."

Speaking of the benefits which the aviation age of the future will introduce, the Governor said:

"All this is bound to have a decided effect on international relationships. By bringing America and Europe within a day's reach of each other, transatlantic aviation will accomplish more in the way of promoting friendships between the United States and foreign nations than has been possible heretofore."

\$55,000,000 Saving in Building Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A reduction of 5 per cent in New York City's building costs through a revision of its building code, now being carried on by a committee of the Merchants Association, was forecast by John Lowry, chairman of the committee, in an address just delivered before the New York Building Congress.

Since the city spent \$1,136,000,000 on building last year, the annual savings should be considerably more than \$55,000,000, Mr. Lowry said.

Mr. Lowry said that in the future there would be two elevators operating the same shaft, and that also there might be elevators two stories high, with an upper and lower car. He added that "simplicity and flexibility" would be the outstanding characteristics of the proposed building code, upon which 105 architects, engineers and technicians have been at work for months without pay.

SHIFT IN SENATE CHANGES POWER ON COMMITTEES

Losses on G. O. P. Side Give Seniority to West and Alters Whole Makeup

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The loss, within a few weeks, of three regular Republican Senators confronts the Administration with a complete reshuffling of party leadership in the chamber that is believed certain to have far-reaching influence upon legislation in the coming months.

The party still preserves its nominal numerical majority in the Senate, although in the case of one of the Senators, Francis E. Warren (R.), Senator from Wyoming, an unusual angle in the state law requires a special election and a Democrat may succeed him.

At least six vitally important committee places and three or four major committee chairmanships are now open. In filling these places, with seniority as the guiding rule, the insurgents and western Senators now considerably in the majority on the Republican side of the chamber will enhance their influence and position in strategic places still further.

No more significant development has taken place in the Senate within the last year or so than the ascendancy of the western members, particularly the insurgents. Some of the most important changes in the Senate Republican side are to be found among the insurgent bloc, such as William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; George W. Norris, Nebraska; Hiram W. Johnson, California.

Scene Shifts to West

Until a few years ago it was among the regulars from the East that the party seniority was to be found. Now it is among the westerners that the veterans are to be found, with practically all the latest comers from eastern states.

The passing of Mr. Warren, who served in all 37 years in the Senate, threw open the highly important chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is second ranking member of the committee, and in line for the chairmanship.

Next to him comes Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee.

For Mr. Smoot to take the Appropriations Committee place would open the Finance Committee chairmanship to either James A. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, or David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, neither of whom is particularly intimate with the president, although both are party leaders in the Senate. Mr. Smoot has headed the Finance Committee for a number of years, and the Administration, it is believed, would like to see him remain there.

However, the Appropriations Committee is of great importance to a western Senator and Mr. Smoot may insist on his seniority rights. In any case the problem it presents the Administration is a difficult one.

Mr. Jones has been put forward by the Administration as its candidate for the vacancy on the Senate Finance Committee.

Edge Relations Committee, caused by the resignation of Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, to become Ambassador to France. The Administration is anxious to get a staunch supporter to fill Mr. Edge's place on this committee, as several highly controversial issues, adherence to the World Court under the new Root-Hirst formula and the hoped-for London naval conference will have to go before this committee for consideration before going to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Jones goes to the Foreign Relations Committee, his elevation to the Appropriations Committee is likely to be opposed as he is already chairman of the Commerce Committee. Mr. Jones's withdrawal from the Commerce Committee puts Mr. Johnson in line for this place.

Edge Opens Several Holes

Mr. Edge's retirement from the Senate caused more than one perplexing committee problem for the Administration. Besides being chairman of the Inter-oceanic Canals Committee, which now goes to Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, thus adding another chairmanship to five already in possession of the insurgents, Mr. Edge also held important places on four other committees of the Senate, Banking and Currency, Finance, Foreign Relations and Privileges and Elections.

In determining his successor on the Finance Committee, the insurgents are contending that R. M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, is entitled to a place on the committee, and if not him some other member of their group. In any case, it is believed likely that the East will lose this place.

The passing of Theodore E. Burton (D.), Senator from Ohio, caused vacancies on two such important committees as Commerce and Judiciary. This last committee is already dominated by the insurgents through the chairmanship of Mr. Norris and the membership of Mr. Borah, and John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who are in close alliance with the Democratic minority.

The possible combinations of changes as a result of the loss of the three veteran Republicans are numerous; one thing is certain, that the West gains still further predominance in strategic places, and that the insurgent bloc also extends its position of power by at least one more chairmanship and places and advances in seniority on important committees.

Preliminary to taking the problem under consideration Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, has asked each Republican Senator to list the committee places preferred by him. With this information before it, the committee, already predominantly western (only a few days ago Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, was named to the group to fill the place formerly held by Mr. Edge), will grapple with the task of reshuffling the chairmanships and other places sufficiently satisfactorily to obviate a floor contest.

Government to Test All Airplane Motors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Standards has just completed a plant at Arlington Farms, across the Potomac in Virginia, where it will test airworthiness of all types of engines before the Department of Commerce gives licenses to fly.

The test calls for 50 hours of running in 10 five-hour periods. One of the periods is at full throttle and full rated speed, the remainder at about 97 per cent of rated speed and 90 per cent of the rated horsepower. One engine of each type must pass this test without any serious structural failure and without more than three rated hours of over-speeding whatever. For each forced stop, the engine is run an extra two hours.

Tests of this type are too costly to be conducted in the main laboratory of the bureau, which is in a residential district, and therefore, the new plant was built, officials explain.

MANY REASONS GIVEN FOR PRISON CONDITIONS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The National Society of Penal Information, in a handbook just issued here, denies that overcrowding, bad food, and a defective industrial system are the principal causes of unsatisfactory conditions in New York state prisons.

Referring to the riots last summer at Auburn and Dannemora, the handbook says, "These things played their part, but it is believed that they were much less decisive than three other factors—the long sentences meted out in the past few years, the change in the law relative to earning 'good time' by good conduct, and the ultra-conservative administration of the parole laws in the last year or two."

RACE TRACK GAMBLING OPPOSED IN KENTUCKY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LEXINGTON, Ky.—The General Association of Kentucky Baptists, the strongest denomination in Kentucky, urged legislation to suppress race track gambling, at its meeting here recently. It condemned the Kentucky Jockey Club interests which own and operate tracks in Kentucky, Illinois and other states.

Other resolutions denouncing war as immoral and pledged co-operation of the Baptists toward abolishing it and appealed for rigid prohibition enforcement. "No greater calamity could befall our civilization than repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," it was contended.

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TAX PAYMENTS IN FLORIDA SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Better Financial Condition of State Reflected in Collection Gains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida citizens are proving that financial conditions in their State are decidedly better and since Nov. 1, when the 1929 tax books opened, have established a new record for tax payments. All of the larger counties and many of the smaller ones have announced payments averaging 25 per cent higher than last year.

Three factors are bringing down the net amount of taxes which were anticipated by the State for the present year. Although an increase was made in the State millage rate, the money which will be paid is less than the tax rates would indicate. Developments working to bring down the taxes are a general reduction of assessed values, reduction in millage by a number of counties, and the larger rates of discount which are being offered.

The 1929 tax rolls indicate that the new total assessment will be at least \$40,000,000 less than last year. Reports from 48 of the 67 counties show an actual reduction of \$31,949,793. A number of the more determined counties have placed on record a reduction of from 3 to 12 mills.

The result in actual money is that \$255,051.30 less in State and county taxes will be paid this year than last. Palm Beach County made a reduction of 12 mills. Others lowered their rates although some increased the millage.

Discounts offered to taxpayers this year establish another record for Florida. Payments in November will draw a discount of 4 per cent. In December a 3 per cent discount will be given. In January 2 per cent will be allowed and in February 1 per cent. The books will remain open during March for payment without discount.

The history of assessed values in

Florida shows that since 1914 a total increase of \$357,091,177 has been made. In 1926 it reached a high level, totaling \$625,545,914 when a State millage of 7½ was in effect. In 1928 it was lowered to \$553,398,795 with a tax rate of 7½ mills. But in 1928 it was raised again to more than \$600,000,000 and a tax rate of 9 mills was in force. In 1929 the assessed value of real estate will be in the neighborhood of \$570,000,000, with a higher State tax rate, but an average lower county rate, as well as the larger discounts in effect.

The administration, through Gov. Doyle E. Carlton, is effecting savings in every possible branch of the government, and have recorded to date a saving of almost \$1,000,000 over last year.

SCOTS LABOR PARTY WANTS NATIONAL BANK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—The Scottish executive of the Labor Party has drafted a proposal for the establishment of a national central bank, with branches all over the country, to include all savings banks—post office, trustee, and municipal.

The bank would be established on the basis of the plan on which the Commonwealth Bank of Australia was founded in 1912. Accounts would be operable by cheque. It would have the exclusive right of note issue, and be the bank for Government business.

POLISH UNIVERSITIES ELECT TWO WOMEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—For the first time two women have been nominated professors at Polish universities. Mme. Cezaria Ehrenkreutz, professor of ethnography and ethnology, at the University of Vilno, and Mme. Helena Wilman, professor of Sanskrit at the University of Cracow.

Mme. Ehrenkreutz is the daughter of a prominent Polish ethnographer and ethnologist, Prof. Bauouin de Courtenay. She is known as the authoress of several important works on folklore and has made a special study of Polish folk literature and music.

What Airplanes Have Proved to Automobile Designers

ONCE upon a time, so the poem states, "Darius Green built a flying machine." Instead of flying horizontally, he flew perpendicularly. In designing his vehicle, Darius forgot to equip it with an engine. An airplane engineer has to build a machine with enough stamina to keep going under all conditions. The automobile engineer must build a car that goes everything mechanically perfect, and, in addition, have adequate sales appeal. Price, speed, power and beauty of design are determining factors in the selection of any model by a purchaser.

For years the Diesel engine has been recognized as the standard in marine circles. Almost all the big high speed boats have been equipped with Diesels. Their economy of fuel operation, their durability and immense power has kept them in the front rank for years. Automobile engineers have looked longingly at this engine and have wondered if it could be adapted to automobiles.

The one great drawback was the weight of the Diesel. Due to the heavy charge in the combustion chambers only the heaviest and strongest metals could be used. Until within a few years when weight and strength were replaced by lightness and power, little progress in the Diesel field had been made.

Diesel Becoming Standard

With the adoption of the Diesel engine by airplane engineers, it has been conclusively proven that this power plant can be made light enough to meet any and all conditions. Having a fuel consumption of low grade materials, equal to about one-sixth the cost of high test gasoline, it is evident that some attention had to be given this machine. After exhaustive tests of all kinds, the Diesel has been recognized as standard by many aircraft manufacturers.

Now that the weight has been brought down to less than four pounds to the horsepower, without loss of strength, there is no need to question seeing some cars Diesel-equipped within the next style period.

Airplanes have always been driven from the front, the sleek employing airplane engines have attained high speeds. Now comes the automobile into the picture employing a front drive, which, while dissimilar to the airplane in some respects, has many of its characteristics.

Aircraft cut through the air without seeming interference. The ship glides gracefully along at almost incredible speed. Automobile engineers using the plane wings for a motif have equipped their cars with aerodynamic fenders, which have a most graceful sweep and tend to keep the car in good balance on the road. The old fashioned straight lines have been replaced by curves which suggest speed.

In the wind tunnels where aeroplanes are tested, it has been found that a converging front on the car offers less resisting surface. Especially true is this of the blimp type vehicles that proceed calmly along with no apparent effort. The latest type automobile today is equipped with a radiator front which curves gracefully back from the front cross bar to the windshield. One maker has designed a car with a scoop front which seems to scoop up resistance and throw it out of the way when on the road.

The Supercharger

Ten years ago the supercharger began to occupy the attention of European automotive engineers who were planning to use it in boats, automobiles and aeroplanes. The standard supercharger is a blower device which forces the engine to limits beyond an ordinarily reached. One of these machines can rate an engine from 30 horsepower to 120 horsepower without any apparent effort.

All over Europe, cars equipped with superchargers were entered in races. Fiat, Renault, Hispano-Sulzo,

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Sara M. Dyle Swan, Noroton, Conn.
Helen H. Disbrow, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Ida Thompson-Olive, New York, N. Y.
Marion Frances Olive, New York, N. Y.
Phyllis Atkinson, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Eulalia A. Atkinson, Somerville, Mass.
Lucia A. Shumway, Somerville, Mass.

Two Women Still Tend the Signals Which Flash From U. S. Lighthouses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Fishing smacks and sail boats, harbor tugs and steamers still depend for their safety in two instances on the winking signals of lighthouses kept by women.

According to the Bureau of Lighthouses, these two women are the only ones left as regular light keepers as against a considerably larger number in times past. The increasingly strenuous nature of lighthouse duties, particularly in the requirement as to handling machinery and boats, has reduced the ranks of women lighthouse keepers.

Across the water of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, at the head of the new canal, still flashes the white light that tells the cargo boats that Maggie Norvell is at her post. And at the point separating the Elk and Northeast Rivers toward the head of Chesapeake Bay on a foggy night you can hear the dull low stroke of the bell every 15 seconds that means Mrs. Fannie M. Salter is keeping a lookout from Turkey Point.

These two women, according to G. R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, are the only ones of 205 employed for field work by the service who are actually in charge of important lights. In addition 203 women are employed in a part time capacity under the designation of lamp lighters to keep the post lights clean and glimmering along the muddy banks of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their tributaries.

Mrs. Norvell has run the New Canal light station ever since 1903, when she started work at \$600 a year. The historic old light itself goes back to 1838, being in that respect only five years older than the Turkey Point light, which was established in 1833, though the buildings have, of course, been changed. The

FLORIDIANS ENJOY \$438 'SPENDING MONEY'

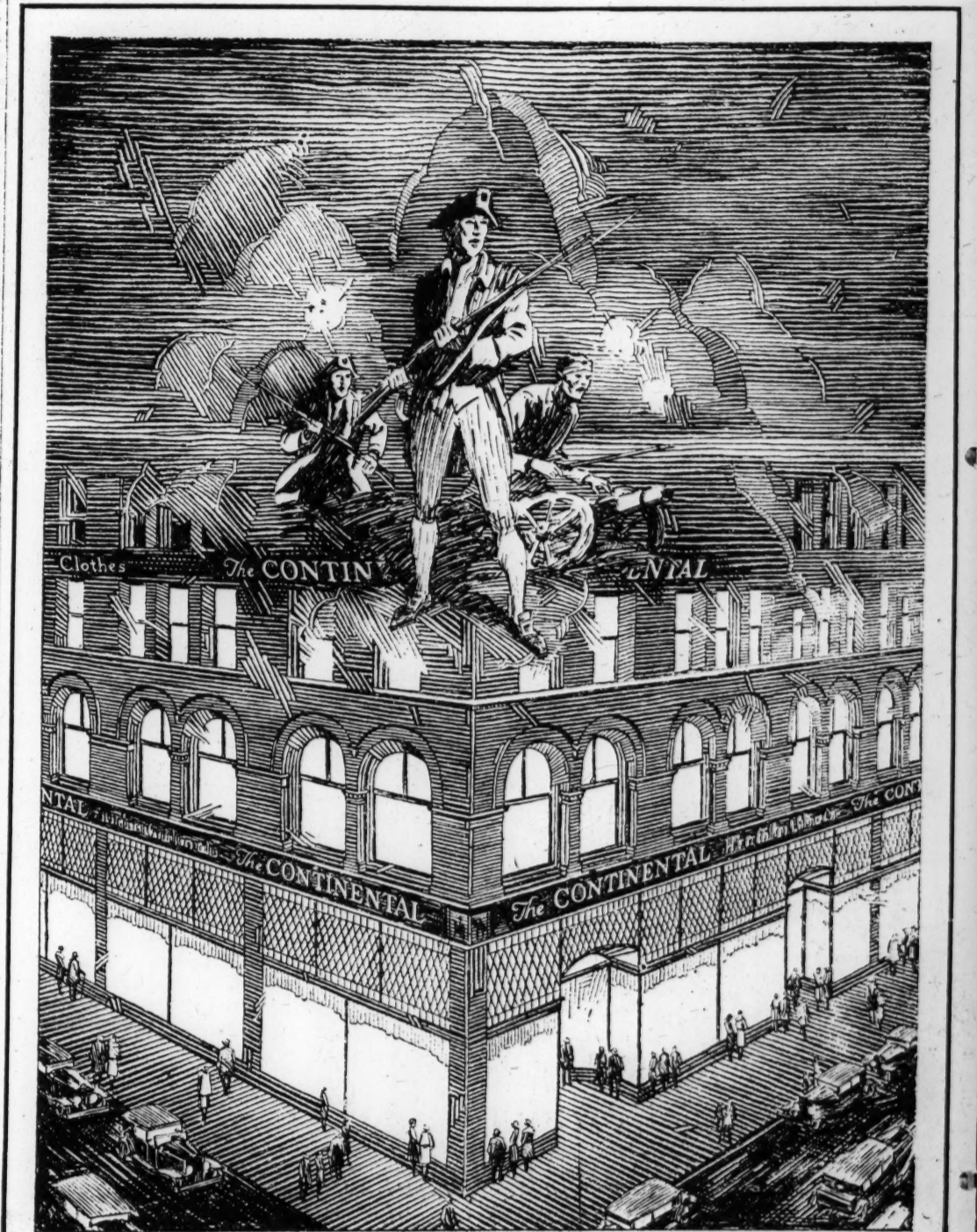
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida's per capita of "spending money" is \$437, according to an analysis of national incomes just completed by the Sales Management Magazine, says the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

"Spending money" as defined by the analysis is money not tied up over long periods by investment or in business. In the District of Columbia, where incomes are mostly represented by salaries, the per capita is the largest in the United States.

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147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston



The CONTINENTAL

CARRIES ON » »

Boston is steeped in the history of this nation; its men and traditions are famous. Yet few realize that the corner of Boylston and Washington Streets marks the birthplace of the country's fourth largest industry... that of ready-to-wear clothing. Half a century ago, two progressive men, Freeland and Loomis, established a large clothing store, now The Continental Clothing Company, on this very corner. At the advent of electric lights, they immediately installed them... making their store one of the first in America to adopt an electric lighting system.

In continuing the progressive methods of Freeland and Loomis, the executives of this Company have completely remodelled the store, and, at the same time, installed a system of electric illumination recognized as one of the best in the city.

Like their famed predecessors, these executives realize the value of electricity, and know that, correctly used, it lights the way to more customers, more sales, and quicker stock turnovers. These results are not peculiar to this business, but apply to every business. Perhaps you have a problem in lighting your store to the best possible advantage.

The Edison Illuminating Engineers co-operated in planning the modern and efficient installation for The Continental... let them help you and your store. To obtain the services of an Illuminating Engineer, phone HANCOCK 3300.

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DANGER IS FOUND IN TOLL BRIDGES ON PUBLIC WAYS

Movement Starts Looking to
Control of Privately Owned
Passage Over Streams

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Surveys show that private toll bridges occupying strategic points on the public highway system, are making generous profits and are multiplying rapidly.

A definite move to vest public authority with more control over private bridges is under way, however. Senator L. Odell (R.), Senator from Nevada, has announced that he will ask for a congressional investigation into methods of financing, constructing and maintaining toll bridges when the regular session of Congress begins.

Bills are pending in both the Senate and House to amend the general bridge bill which requires congressional or War Department approval for all bridges built over navigable waters. These bills, in general, would subject privately owned toll bridges and their methods of finance to the approval of state highway departments during and after construction.

The fundamentals of this proposed legislation meet the approval of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the American Automobile Association, the American Association of State Highway Officials and other organizations, although some of them see it only as one step in the right direction of eliminating the private toll bridge altogether.

Roads Chief Against Them
Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, believes that there are few, if any, instances in which the granting of a franchise to a private toll bridge is desirable or sound as a public policy.

"If the proposed bridge," he says, "is to be built where the traffic is sufficient to support the investment, the public can build cheaper and borrow the necessary money on more advantageous terms than private interests."

The Bureau of Public Roads found 233 toll bridges in operation on Oct. 1, 1927, 18 per cent of which were owned by the public and 82 per cent by private interests. Twenty-nine more were under construction. The number of toll bridges built since 1921 was greater than the total number constructed during the preceding 22 years, it was discovered.

Only nine states have no toll bridges in operation or building, the

survey showed. These are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah and Wyoming. Pennsylvania, with 19 intrastate bridges and 11 interstate structures in operation, had more than any other state. Since the possibilities of profit are greater on the most heavily traveled roads, the majority of toll bridges are on the federal aid highway system.

There is a wide variety in types of toll bridges. Probably the lowliest in the United States is the bridge over the Cannoball River at Cannoball, N. D. For passage over this structure which cost about \$300 and which is merely two wheelways supported on flimsy piles, the charge for an automobile is 50 cents and the same charge is made for a horse-drawn vehicle, notwithstanding the lack of a floor which makes it necessary to unhitch the horses and wade them across the stream.

Some Make Fat Profits
In sharp contrast with this structure is the Philadelphia-Camden bridge over the Delaware River and the great suspension bridge now being constructed over the Hudson at New York City. Between the two extremes are bridges of almost every conceivable type. One of the oldest is a covered wooden bridge over the Connecticut River at Windsor, Vt., which is operating under a franchise granted in 1795.

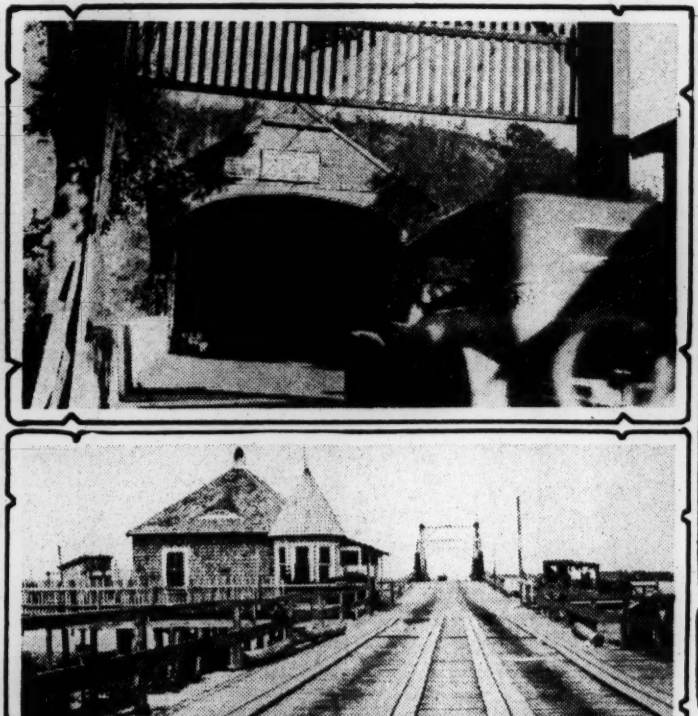
In general, according to the Bureau of Roads, the privately owned toll structures are of a lower type than the bridges built by state highway departments, but some examples of excellent workmanship such as the Bear Mountain bridge in New York, are noted.

Numerous instances of exorbitant charges and excessive earnings by the operators of toll bridges are known to the Bureau of Roads. One structure, built in 1911 at the cost of \$125,000, earned in a 15-year period an average annual gross income equal to nearly 75 per cent of its original cost. Another built in 1907 at a cost of \$87,000 showed that the net operating income in 1926 was \$41,678.22 and that that year the company paid a dividend of \$32,000 or 32 per cent on the par value of common stock.

These are extreme cases but it is not unusual to find toll bridges earning annually from 40 to 50 per cent of their original cost, according to A. A. figures.

Mr. MacDonald believes that terms of all franchises should be definitely limited and suitable provision made for the recapture of the bridge by the public at a specified time, as is the case of the Bear Mountain Bridge which reverts to the public after 30 years. Many franchises now granted are limited only by a clause which gives Congress the right to alter, modify or repeal and franchises granted before the first general bridge law was passed in 1899 are virtually grants in perpetuity.

Well, It's Worth Something to Get Across



Courtesy United States Bureau Public Roads
Upper Left—Lowliest Toll Bridge in the United States, Built Over the Cannoball River at Cannoball, N. D. Automobiles Run in the Groove. A Horse-drawn Vehicle is Pushed Across by Hand, and the Horses Wade the Stream. Upper Middle—Covered Toll Bridge at Windsor, Vt., Over the Connecticut River. Upper Right—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Toll Bridge Over the Mississippi River Just South of St. Paul, Minn. Lower Middle—Typical Toll Bridge at Port Orange, Fla.

the next best thing you can do, if you must work in the library, is to cultivate to the last degree an ability to turn 40 ways at once, for sooner or later there will be someone at your left elbow clamoring, "Which is the in and out room?" (which is the circulating room), and someone at your right demanding a means of finding out how to breed snails to make it pay, and someone behind you wanting to know why there is a distinction made between football and rugby, since both are played by kicking a ball with the foot. And so on, as any library worker will tell you, far into the night.

MYSTIC SHRINERS FAVOR ABOLITION OF WAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Mystic Shriners of this continent intend to perpetuate the peace mission of the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, to President Hoover of the United States by a peace memorial to be erected in this city and unveiled in connection with the Imperial Council session when this great international gathering will be held here next June.

That the Shriners of Rameses Temple are actively associated with the peace feature of the Imperial Council session is indicated by a press statement given by the Shriners. It says in part: "Masonry is in line.

Her influence will ever make for the abolition of war and the constant maintenance of peace between all the nations of the earth. Shriners are Masons. They are devoted to the great work of disseminating good will and establishing universal brotherhood. Our Imperial Council session in Toronto in June next will prove a fine illustration of the application of peace and good will as it exists among all the English peoples of the world, and as it may be developed among all nationalities."

Florida Continues to Whittle Expense

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—An annual saving estimated at not less than \$100,000 in purchasing supplies for institutions which are supported by the State is anticipated beginning this year, members of the board of commissioners have announced.

The decrease is to be made possible, they say, through a system which reduces to a minimum the necessity of the institutions placing emergency orders, as well as through the results of a study of production sources which has greatly enlarged the competitive bidder's list.

A system of perpetual inventory has been established with the result that needs are known at least

30 days in advance and ample time allowed to ask for bids, select the buyer and ship the commodities to the destinations before the institution's stock has been depleted. Prices obtained through competitive bidding, the board declares, average 25 per cent less than paid by the emergency order.

Study of Recession in Market Advised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has just been urged to investigate the stock market recession of the past several weeks to the end of bringing relief from "pernicious practices, if any exist," in a letter from John A. Hastings, State Senator of Brooklyn. As machinery for inquiry, Mr. Hastings suggested a committee of "five or seven reputable and outstanding leaders in the business and financial world to inquire into and consider the situation and to suggest some program of constructive action."

"My concern with this problem," his letter continues, "is not actuated by any fear for the stability of business or prosperity of our people, but merely to bring relief from pernicious practices, if, indeed, any exist." Mr. Hastings specified "ruthless and unwarranted manipulations on the part of the professional short sellers" as having been, in his opinion, an impelling cause in the slump in the price of stocks, in the light of the subsequent action taken by the governing authorities of the stock exchange in seeking information as to the practices and identity of those who participated in such trading.

Mr. Hastings declared against any legislation that would curb the proper functions of the stock exchange and other legitimate stock markets, whose place in the economic system he did not dispute. It was this, he said, that made him recommend a committee of experts for the inquiry.

RADIO EMPLOYEES TO GET PAY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The danger of Radio Commission employees having a thankless Thanksgiving because the Commission was broke and consequently unable to pay salaries, has been averted, for the Comptroller-General has authorized the Commerce Department to transfer \$25,000 to the Commission.

OHIOAN 'WRITES' HISTORY BOOKS WITH SCISSORS

Newspaper Clippings Used
in Novel but Comprehensive
Encyclopedia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZANESVILLE, O.—"Writing" history with scissors and paste pot, with first-hand information published by the world's newspapers as source material, a Zanesville hotel man has compiled a novel encyclopedia of world events during the last 10 years. His history consists of seven books containing more than 16,000 clippings and pictures, and this array is steadily increasing.

It was in 1919 that Harold E. Milliff started collecting newspaper clippings as a hobby and now he finds his work is attracting wide interest. Material from papers published in the four corners of the world has found its way into his books, for he makes a practice of selecting clippings from newspapers edited close to the scene of important events.

Bound in white duck, with pages of blue, green, orange and other colors, the books are attractive in appearance as well as offering a panoramic view of history in the making.

The material included in Mr. Milliff's collection covers all types of news—any events in the international limelight. Aviation, sports, politics, inventions—all are mirrored in the encyclopedia; only stories of crime are not comprehensively covered. The novel "historian" explains that he sees no point in preserving "that kind of stuff."

Those engaged in the task of gathering the world's news agree that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh provides more newspaper "copy" than any one other individual and Mr. Milliff's clippings seem to bear out this belief. There are more than 2000 clippings and 1000 pictures in the Lindbergh collection, by far the largest single unit.

New Uses for Public Library Revealed by Harassed Aides

Woman Seeks Place in the Sun to Finish Her Knitting;
Man Wants Clerk to Find His Wife—Others
Want Varied Advice

"I wonder," she said, peering through the little wicket at the library information clerk, "if you'd mind if I stopped up in that sunny window on the landing to finish my knitting. I've got 38 rows to finish; this scarf is for our church sale; they're papering my dining room, and scraping my parlor floor and my daughter is visiting me and she has three children—darlings, they are, but they are never still a minute; and I simply must get this done. And I thought you wouldn't mind if I came in here to the library. After all, knitting is very quiet work, isn't it?"

Now you may think such a thing couldn't happen in the Boston Public Library. But the lady and her knitting aren't the half of it, as a wicket might say. Of course, strictly speaking, the Boston Public Library is not maintained to provide a refuge for harassed knitters; indeed, there is probably some sort of rule that could be invoked to cause the lady to take her knitting elsewhere. But, as she said so simply, knitting is a quiet business; and when people knit they usually think, too, and thinking, when you come to consider it, is what, sooner or later, leads people to utilize the resources of their community libraries. So, if anyone were interested, he could build up some justification for lenience in behalf of the lady who had knitting that must be finished.

Not a Studious Spectacle

In the New York Public Library many a visitor has been astounded to be requested by an attendant not to read morning papers in the reading room. On the face of it, that would seem a ridiculous request, for the alternative, when one has sent for books, is to sit idle handed, gazing absently about, certainly not a studious spectacle, within an institution whose purpose is the cultivation of a studious attitude in life. But the facilities of the New York Public Library are small in comparison with the demands made upon it; and the rule was made on the supposition that, if the reading of two-cent morning papers were permitted in the reading room, every Tom, Dick and Harry, having no use for the library and its books, might take to coming in to enjoy the quiet and warmth and the chairs which have been provided by the people of the City of New York for people who need to use the library's books.

In the Boston Public Library one is not forbidden to read newspapers while waiting for books. To be sure, there is a newspaper room, and there is among the patrons of the library a sort of common consent that when one wishes to read newspapers the place to do it is the newspaper room. However, no clerk pounces upon you if you read a newspaper in Bates Hall. Perhaps partly because that is one of the most innocuous uses to which the room has been put, in its time.

Asked to Placate Wife

Sometimes the attaches of the library are willing to own to some bewilderment as to whether they are library workers or mere cogs in one of the most tireless tell-you-where machines there ever was. Consider, if

you will, the slight consternation of the clerk suddenly faced with a requirement to tell a very determined looking lady where to go to obtain the best view of Bunker Hill monument, inasmuch as her time in the city was limited and she couldn't trail all the way out to Charlestown. Consider too the delicate position of the young woman to whom an excited gentleman telephoned "Look here: could you do something very queer for me? I was to meet my wife somewhere on the first floor at 1:30; I can't be there, and I can't tell you for I can't remember where it was I was to meet her; but if you could find her, and tell her I'm delayed, I'll be so grateful; you'll know her; she will look very annoyed."

And the only answer to the rather weak "But there are 50 women in sight at this moment" was a dimly smiling "Thanks—do the best you can" and a conclusive click to the telephone connection.

All the clerks in the library (or at the least, practically all of them) who are so placed as to be at the mercy of the vast annual army of people in want of something or someone, are agreed that, if you like people,—people by the hundreds and thousands, all in search of something or someone,—the library is certainly the place for you to work.

If you don't like people very well,



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CLEMENCEAU, WAR PREMIER, HAS PASSED ON

'The Tiger' Steered France Through the Dark Days of 1917-18

PARIS (AP)—Georges Clemenceau, former Prime Minister of France, has passed on.

Georges Clemenceau, generally characterized as one of the most forceful personages the French Nation has ever produced, lived up to that estimate of him. Although he retired from active participation in French politics in 1919, after his defeat for the Presidency of the Republic, he did not regard his activities as finished.

After his retirement from public life, M. Clemenceau selected as his home for his remaining years a little farmhouse overlooking the sea on the wild coast of the Bay of Biscay, a few miles from where he was born. There he lived virtually the life of a recluse. The only time he appeared before public audiences since then was on the occasion of his visit to the United States in the latter part of 1922.

M. Clemenceau—editor, politician, scholar and twice Premier of France—had an active public career of more than 50 years. It really began with a great war and terminated with the greatest of all wars. And in between he fought many battles in the political arena. His indomitable courage had become a byword in the land. Nothing daunted him.

After he had been in retirement a few years publishers on both sides of the Atlantic sought to bring him to the fore again with tempting offers for his writings. He would not be tempted.

M. Clemenceau was a veteran when he was called upon to pilot France through the darkest days of the World War. For the first three years of the conflict he had been a bitter critic of the Government. While in the Senate M. Clemenceau was a member of the military committee and wielded powerful influence on war politics. He saw the Ministries of Viviani, Briand and Ribot collapse, and when the Poincaré Government began to be uneasy under his attacks he started the famous drive against "Bolshevism," and it was on that issue that he Cabinet fell.

"The Tiger" took the helm and injected a new interest in life for France. Shortly after M. Clemenceau's rise to power, he caused the arrest of his former political colleague, Joseph Caillaux, on charges of commerce with the enemy and high treason. M. Caillaux was convicted on the former charge, but that of treason was quashed.

M. Clemenceau found opposition to his government just as bitter as that he directed against his predecessors and he was called upon to resign in June, 1918, after the Germans had broken through at the Chemin des Dames, crossed the Marne and were at Chateau Thierry, 40 miles from Paris.

During his administration as war Premier, M. Clemenceau carried on his work with the same remarkable energy that characterized his life throughout his 50 years of public activity.

The appointment of Marshal Foch to command the French armies was one of the first moves of M. Clemenceau after assuming power, and this in turn led to Marshal Foch's selection as generalissimo of the entire allied forces.

With the war over, M. Clemenceau rose to an equally high point during the peace conference in Paris, of which, as President, he was the foremost figure in the open sessions, sitting with an iron hand. At the same time, he was one of the dominating influences of the "Big Four"—Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando—who held protracted secret sessions and shaped the work of the public assemblies.

During the conference sessions M. Clemenceau frequently measured his wit and ability against those of President Wilson, who had nominated him for the presidency of the conference. This became most noticeable in the discussions over the so-called "balance of power." M. Clemenceau having declared his purpose of supporting the old Bismarckian policy of grouping one set of nations against another, notwithstanding the American President's opposition. This sharp division ran through the entire proceedings, leading up to the creation of the League of Nations, the peace treaty and the joint defensive agreement among France, England and the United States. In shaping the peace treaty, M. Clemenceau stood for rigorous terms which would compensate France for her sacrifice, and it was largely through his insistence that France obtained the vast Saar coal fields and a large part of the reparations.

After the peace conference and while he still was Premier, M. Clemenceau's name was put in nomination for the Presidency of France. However, a revolution for everything saving of the war had set in, and the late Paul Deschanel was chosen. M. Clemenceau then announced his retirement from public service, and a few weeks later sailed for Innsbruck.

M. Clemenceau came to the United States unofficially in November, 1922, his second visit to the country, to defend the position of his country. There arose a feeling that the United

States was losing some of its traditional sympathy for France because of the latter's reparations policy and other post-war conditions, and M. Clemenceau came, as he expressed it, "to present the case of France to the American people." He addressed capacity audiences at New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington and Philadelphia and was given tremendous public ovations. There was wide interest in the man himself, but his mission was not regarded as having been entirely successful.

M. Clemenceau first visited the United States in 1866. He had a physician's certificate and a case of non-surgical instruments, but little money and no friends here. He wrote articles on American life for the Paris Temps and to further increase his income took a position in the New York Public Library.

About that time a Miss Aiken started a school for girls at Stamford, Conn., and happening to hear of M. Clemenceau, induced him to accept a position as professor of French in the new school. In a short time Miss Aiken learned that the young Frenchman was an expert horseman, with the result that a course in horsemanship was added to the school's curriculum with the professor of French as instructor.

Clemenceau enhanced his political power by journalistic activities, which had interested him for several years. He founded in 1889 *La Justice*, a daily newspaper, of which he became chief editor. With the aid of this weapon he destroyed half a dozen ministries in as many years. One of his insistent demands throughout his career was the complete separation of church and state. For this reason he never had the support of the clericals.

Powerful as he was for more than 20 years after 1870, Clemenceau fell in 1893. For nine years he had no connection whatever with the Government of France. During his enforced retirement from politics M. Clemenceau took up journalism and became one of the foremost newspaper men of France. In the *Aurore*, of which he was the guiding spirit and the active head, he wrote a series of articles demanding the revision of the famous Dreyfus trial. Through-out that controversy he was a strong supporter of Emile Zola, the champion of Dreyfus.

The real merit of M. Clemenceau's literary ability caused him to be proposed many times for membership in the French Academy, but he always refused to be a candidate. During the war his friends urged him to try for election to the seat left vacant by Jules Lemaitre.

In 1902 the constituency that had forsaken M. Clemenceau in his hour of trial returned him triumphantly to the Senate. In the spring of 1906 he was appointed to public office for the first time in his life, becoming Minister of the Interior. In November of that year he became Premier upon the retirement of M. Sarrien.

His opponent, M. Delcassé, rose up suddenly in 1909 and overrode the ministry, but the power of M. Clemenceau was not broken. He retained his seat in the Senate and in 1912 brought down the ministry of M. Caillaux. When the World War began M. Clemenceau entered the Cabinet of René Viviani, where he continued to criticize and attack.

Although for the past few years entirely freed from public affairs in France, M. Clemenceau always welcomed visitors to his little farm by the sea.

Recently he published a two-volume work containing his convictions about peace and war, his philosophy and interesting sidelights on his career.

Europe Pays Tribute to Clemenceau as Organizer of Victory

PARIS—The passing of Georges Clemenceau, former Prime Minister of France, has deeply stirred memories of eventful days in France. Tributes to his energetic intervention at a critical period of the war, together with more critical comments on the part he played in peace-making, fill the newspapers here.

A peace salvo was fired on Nov. 25, exactly as at the moment of the Armistice, Nov. 11, 1918. War veterans will march on Dec. 1, in the presence of President Doumergue, in a great parade past the Arc de Triomphe.

PARIS (AP)—The French press declares that M. Clemenceau's career as "victor" Premier in the World War proved that France always finds the leader capable of guiding and saving the Nation in a great crisis. The press credits him with saving France at the front and behind the

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French Prime Minister in Difficult War Period



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

front in 1917, at the crucial moment of the war.

LONDON (AP)—"The Clemenceau of history will not only be the outstanding representative of his people as a nation, but a man whose varied human qualities will always endear him to those interested in the elements of human greatness," declared Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, paying a warm tribute to the statesman whose policy during the World War, he, as a pacifist, strongly opposed.

"He was not only a great personality, but an extraordinarily interesting man," said the Premier.

David Lloyd George one of the four men who, more than any others, molded the Treaty of Versailles—the others being M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Signor Orlando—said of his co-worker: "He (M. Clemenceau) and I worked together during two of the most eventful years of history in the closest co-operation for the direction of the World War and the shaping of a world peace." He described M. Clemenceau as "the last of the great statesmen of the nineteenth century. He will rank in history with the greatest of them all."

The British press comments favorably upon the man and his work.

'Valiant Peace Advocate,' Declares President Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover, speaking of M. Clemenceau, said: "Clemenceau was a great patriot. His unselfish love of country inspired his fellow men. He was a valiant advocate of peace, who knew how to meet nobly the tragedy of war. Many of the newspapers dwell on the long residence of M. Clemenceau in the United States, his lectures there to students and his marriage to one of them, Miss Mary Plummer of Springfield, Mass."

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson Administration, said: "M. Clemenceau was the greatest man developed by France in her hour of trial. . . . He was a resolute, undaunted, and relentless patriot."

Col. Edward M. House, unofficial adviser to President Wilson, "Clemenceau was one of the most dominating characters and one of the most forceful men. If it had not been for Clemenceau assuming the Premiership of France when he did, there is no telling what would have happened to the allied forces."

"When he made you a promise you could forget it, because you knew he would live up to it."

Rural Mail Carriers Win Despite Floods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STATESVILLE, N. C.—A large number of rural mail patrons in the northern half of Ireland County were served by means of a unique and cleverly devised "air mail" service, at a time when the floods were highest in Piedmont, North and South Carolina.

S. R. Guy, rural carrier on Route 2, usually goes out from Statesville northeast over the Chapley Ford Road, but that thoroughfare was impassable because the bridge over the South Yadkin was under water and the road on each side was flooded for a quarter of a mile.

The carrier figured that the next nearest outlet going north was over the Wilkesboro Road, a paved highway, but here he encountered a 75-

foot break in a fall south of Snow Creek Bridge, making crossing by automobile impossible.

But the carrier was not yet outdone. A tree had fallen across the raging water of Snow Creek, and by the use of planks, ropes, etc., the mail pouches from a tree on the south side of Snow Creek were transferred to W. L. Weber, carrier for Route 5, on the northern side of the creek, thus giving the people in the flooded area uninterrupted mail service in the face of extremely adverse circumstances.

Young Plan Details Drafted by Committee

PARIS—One of the committees which have been working many weeks here to settle points left in abeyance by the Young plan has completed its task and transmitted its report to Henri Jaspar, Belgian Premier, who presided at the Hague gathering.

This committee, whose task was known as "the liquidation of the past," reached an accord on a question except one. This had to do with former German properties seized in ex-allied countries. It was accepted that no more such property should be taken or liquidated, but Germany's request for payment by each country of the difference between the value of such property seized from Germans and that taken from nationals of that country by Germany was turned down.

The committee's task was to make recommendations for the complete settlement of all Germany's outstanding obligations within the Young plan so that Germany would have but one bill to pay, namely, that incurred in the terms of this plan. Represented on the committee were Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia.

Golf Advertisement Verdict Is Reversed

LONDON (AP)—The Court of Appeals has reversed a judgment given in favor of Cyril Tolley, British amateur golf champion, last July, in which he was allowed £1000 damages against a chocolate firm for alleged libel because of the unauthorized use of his photograph in an advertisement.

The court allowed the chocolate firm's appeal and entered a judgment in its favor. Tolley had sued on the ground that the advertisement would suggest that he was paid for it, which would impair his amateur status in golf and hurt his standing as a stock broker, since it was against the rules of the stock exchange to advertise.

Justice Greer, in rendering the opinion, severely criticized the company's "unsubstantiated" reply, and said that as it was not defamatory there was no legal redress.

DR. HELD CONTEMPT REFORM AS ILLEGAL

BERLIN—At the congress of the Bavarian People's Party at Munich, Dr. Held, Bavaria's Prime Minister, made a noteworthy speech, declaring that the threatened so-called Reich reform would be a subversion of the Reich, and forming a union with the state was an incredible violation of the Weimar Constitution. He said if the plan were realized, the Bavarian People's Party's acceptance of the Young plan would be doubtful. Dr. Hess of the Roman Catholic Party substantially agreed with Dr. Held.

CHRISTMAS Novelties

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Plants in Fancy Pots
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GREEKS REJOICE AT BIG SCHEME OF IRRIGATION

American Firm Wins Great Praise—Much Land Is Made Available

ATHENS—Forty-thousand stream-mas of cultivable land have just been reclaimed by a New York company by directing the waters of Lakes Ardzan and Amatovo to pour into Axios through a set of canals representing 33 kilometers.

Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, left for the inauguration, amidst general rejoicing over the epoch-making event in Greece's economic life. The Americans to whom the enterprise was entrusted have fully justified the confidence the Government placed in them when it signed the convention in 1925. One hears nothing but praise and satisfaction at the work achieved.

Michaelacopoulos Papanastasiou and other noted personalities who lately visited the works strongly stressed the importance of American initiative for Greek national rehabilitation. When Mr. Venizelos remarked that in a short time Greece would be the center of a vast region, these words that he specially alluded regarding them as a decided factor in revolutionizing Greece economically.

The enterprise, unique in the Near East, will require about \$2,000,000. The territories entering into its sphere are spread over a vast region between the Rivers Axios and Aliakmon, dividing the whole work into eight sections, mostly under construction, such as drainage, irrigation, embankment, canalization and reclamation of water courses. All will be finished in 1934, when 500,000 stream-mas of new land will be available for cultivation, 750,000 will be protected against inundations and 550,000 will be irrigated to the best advantage.

As an immediate consequence, many thousands of refugee families will find excellent homes, with sanitary conditions greatly improved and agricultural production increased to such an extent as to render Greece almost independent of foreign markets in cereals.

TARIFF WALL PLANNED AROUND CUBAN FARMS

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Full protection for the agricultural interests of each of the six provinces on the island, will be the basis of the tariff reforms to be studied by the Technical Tariff Commission, according to Dr. Rafael Martinez Ortiz, secretary of state.

Revision of the present Cuban tariff is considered necessary for the furtherance of President Machado's program of making Cuba a self-sufficient country, at least, in so far as foodstuffs are concerned.

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Kindergarten Group Shows Good Progress

NEW YORK—Establishment of 212 kindergartens throughout the United States since November, 1928, through the efforts of the National Kindergarten Association, was reported by Maj. Bradley Martin, president, at the annual meeting of the association just held here.

Resolutions urging the formation of a United States Department of Education, with a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet, were adopted by the association.

Major Martin said that 12 kindergarten bills had been introduced into as many state legislatures during the last year, of which eight had been inaugurated by the association. Only one of the bills was passed—that in Oregon—he said, but the educational effort toward this end was not wasted in other localities.

SENATE ASKS SURVEY OF RADIO STATIONS

WASHINGTON—An analytical survey of radio stations in the United States, including power, location and apportionment of channels among geographical zones was requested from the Federal Radio Commission by the Senate in its last hours before adjournment. The survey will include stations which have operated without licenses, and the commission is requested to submit it before Dec. 15. The resolution was passed without debate.

Frederic M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, who introduced the resolution, explained that he wanted the Senate to have full information before it enacted legislation affecting the regulation of radio.

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF 'GROUPING' IS CHALLENGED

Dr. McLaughly Opposes the Grading of Child as 'Fast,' 'Average,' or 'Slow'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A competent teacher should develop the individuality of pupils and help them to cultivate their special talents rather than undertake to "measure" their intelligence," Dr. J. R. McLaughly, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, asserted in an address before the Training School Teachers' Association.

He challenged the practice of grouping children of the same grade in "fast," "average" and "slow" classes, adopted in New York public schools during recent years. Tests, he asserted, should be used merely to discover the specific abilities of each child so that changes in the curriculum may be worked out to benefit the individual student. "All other tests," he added, "are but fads." He characterized 80 per cent of "intelligence tests" as unscientific, unsound and absurd.

"In any good school today we are concerned with the pupils as unique persons," he said. "One of the great challenges to the modern teacher is to hold the personality of her scholars inviolate, to help these pupils to grow and to develop that individuality."

"In an achievement test, suppose that you have the score of your group in reading. It is absurd to think that you thereby have the measure of your pupils' intelligence. Such things as character, ideals, attitudes and appreciations can never be measured in any such test."

"The 'dumbest' pupil in spelling

SPANISH LIBERAL LEADER IS GUARDED

VALENCIA, Spain (AP)—José Sanchez Guerra, former Liberal Premier of Spain, came ashore under Government guard on Nov. 23 with provisional liberty from the gunboat Dato, where he has been confined on charges of complicity in the January military rebellion in Valencia.

Sanchez Guerra, who was recently tried by a court-martial, was expected to go to Madrid by automobile. He will await a new trial before the supreme court of the war ministry and must report every 48 hours to an official of the court.

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PRELINGHUYSEN SEEKS EDGE POST IN SENATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HARTMAN, N. J.—Joseph S. Prelinghuyesen, formerly United States Senator, has announced his candidacy for nomination from New Jersey in the 1930 primaries to fill the vacancy arising out of the appointment of Walter E. Edge as Ambassador to France.

David Baird Jr., lumber dealer of Camden, N. J., has been named by Morgan F. Larson, Governor, to serve until November next year, when the election will determine who shall serve the remainder of Senator Edge's term, which ends on March 4, 1931, and for the full six-year term to follow.

TELEGRAPH EXPERTS TO MEET

TORONTO, Ont.—Over 300 officials and technical experts from telegraph companies all over the continent will convene here next September, at the annual convention of the telegraph section of the American Railway Association. A four-day session is planned for Sept. 16 to 19 inclusive.

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JEWS DEVELOP NEW HOMELAND ON AMUR RIVER

Farm Colony in East Siberia
Plans Population of
12,000 in 5 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The Biro-Bidjan district along the Amur River, in eastern Siberia, with an area of 125,000 square miles, has been set aside for Jewish farm colonization and will receive the status of an autonomous Jewish territory or republic as soon as a sufficient number of colonists have been attracted. So the idea of a Jewish homeland, which has encountered such difficulties of realization in Palestine, may ultimately be fulfilled in this large, sparsely populated region of Siberia, much of which is still covered with primeval forest.

Jewish farm colonization is not a new process in the Soviet Union. Soviet economic policy, which more than ever seems directed toward the ultimate total extinction of private trade, has made special hardships for the very considerable portion of the Russian Jewish population which, before the Revolution, was engaged in some form of commerce. Settlement on the land was long ago recognized as one of the most promising means of adjustment for the multitudes of former little shopkeepers and peddlars who, as a result of the Revolution, were left stranded, without occupation and, inasmuch as they were registered as traders, without civic rights. The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee of America has aided materially in settling more than 10,000 Jewish families on farm colonies in southern Ukraine and the Crimean peninsula, and this work is still going on.

Colonizing Siberia
The launching of the Biro-Bidjan project is probably due partly to the fact that the supply of free arable land in European Russia is not large enough to accommodate the needs of prospective settlers. On the other hand, the desire of the Soviet Government to colonize its vast, sparsely populated Far Eastern territory as rapidly as possible. From time to time there has been talk of the possibility of founding a Jewish republic in the Crimea or in southern Ukraine, but the density of population in those regions has thus far made it impossible to go beyond the formation of one or two Jewish administrative districts, roughly comparable in size with an American county. On the other hand, Biro-Bidjan, which is twice the size of the State of New Jersey and is inhabited by only about 25,000 people, is as large in area as several of the other autonomous republics

which are already included in the Soviet system.
An American Jewish organization, the Ikor, or Society for the Colonization of Jews in the Soviet Union, has already contributed aid, mostly in the form of machinery, to the colonization of Biro-Bidjan, and it hopes ultimately to raise \$1,000,000 to promote the work of settlement.

Commission Reports
Inasmuch as there have been differences of opinion among American Jews as to the suitability of Biro-Bidjan for colonization, the Ikor invited a commission, consisting of both Jewish and Gentile agricultural and colonization experts, to visit Biro-Bidjan and report on its possibilities. This commission has just passed through Moscow en route to America after spending several weeks in the proposed settlement area.

At the present time there are a few hundred Jewish families in Biro-Bidjan. Members of the commission expressed the hope that this number would increase to 12,000 after five years. Each settler's family receives from the Government an allotment of about 50 acres of land and the equivalent of 2,000 rubles (about \$1,000) in the form of cash, credit and building material. It was generally testified by the commission that the old inhabitants of Biro-Bidjan, mostly farmers and fishermen along the Amur River and railroad workers along the line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, receive the newcomers with friendship, sometimes expressing the view that with colonization the territory will be opened up and enriched.

Western Isles Seeking Money to Build Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—Speaking at the annual gathering of the natives of Lewis and Harris in Glasgow recently, T. B. Wilson Ramsay made an appeal for a philanthropic subscription which, with a Government grant, would solve the problem of road construction in the Western Isles.

Foremost among the questions affecting Lewis and Harris and the Hebrides generally, stated Mr. Ramsay, was that of roads. At present there are 25 new roads, while Harris also needed a considerable number. Those roads were very necessary, but the roadways which interested him especially were those connecting townships.

While the Board of Agriculture had done fine work in connection with the improvement of housing conditions in the Isles, he thought it had failed in its duty as regards roads connecting townships. In many places there were roads or footpaths connecting these places extending to distances like five miles. From the main road, and across these, the crofters had to carry their household and crofting necessities.

If someone, Mr. Ramsay said, contributed a sum of £15,000, which would cover the amount required so far as Lewis and Harris were concerned, and the Government provided, say £45,000, the road construction problem in the Isles would be solved, and incidentally it would provide work which was seriously needed in the coming winter.

Field of Research Needs Enthusiasm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—That the key to successful industrial research will be found in the development of the individual enthusiasm of research workers was the contention maintained by Dr. F. A. Freeth, at the annual joint meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Dyers and Colorists (Manchester section).

A great difference exists, asserted Dr. Freeth, between the man who is filled with a kind of "glorious obsession" and a man who is merely doing the work in order to earn a living. Dr. Freeth believed that in the future research would not be affected by trades, but by the activities of various sections . . . of natural science, into which all the affected trades would harmoniously fit.

Closer Baltic Ties Favored by Educator

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RIGA, Latvia—"The Baltic Sea was the bond which connected Sweden with the Baltic straits in ancient times, and it is still that bond and should be acknowledged," said Professor Curman, the Royal Swedish Antiquarian. It is not merely a Swedish business interest, but also

Feel Equal to Splitting These? Soft Wood, but Needs a Hefty Blow



Forest Workers in the New Zealand Bush Tackling One of the Largest Kauri Trees, Having a Girth of 48 Feet at the Base. Kauri Timber is Some of the Finest Raised in Australasia, Though Too Slow-Growing for Commercial Purposes.

Kauri Giants in Primeval Forests of New Zealand Fast Vanishing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Only two great privately owned kauri forests remain in the Dominion, it is said.

One of these is at Whangaroa, in the far north, where about five months ago a start was made in cutting about 15,000,000 feet. There is no mill now on the beautiful harbor of Whangaroa, once the center of a great timber district, and the logs are towed down to Auckland, a four days' tow, and milled there.

The other forest is on the Great Barrier Island, at the entrance to the gulf on which Auckland is situated. It has long been known that the days of the kauri as a commercial timber were numbered. It is one of the finest timber trees in the world. It is stated that a great kauri contains more millable timber than any other tree, and as a general utility soft timber the wood has few if any equals. A kauri forest containing really big trees, up to 12 feet through, is a wonderful sight. What is probably the largest kauri tree on record was 24 feet in diameter. The gray trunks rise from the twilight of

in demand (the market of late years has been affected by the use of substitutes) for the making of varnishes. This gum is found in the ground over great areas where there are now no trees. Forests once stood in these parts but were swept away by fire. The gumdigger can tell from a depression in the ground where a tree once stood.

From the earliest times kauri wood was prized; ships used to call at New Zealand ports, long before there was a British Government, to get kauri spars. After European settlement there was plenty of kauri timber at cheap rates, and consequently there was a good deal of waste. Now this splendid timber is a luxury, and it

will not be long before the commercial supplies are worked out. Estimates differ about the age of these trees, but it is known that the kauri is a comparatively slow grower, and the "old men" of the forest must be many centuries old. Indeed estimates run as high as 1700 years and more. It is very improbable that a kauri grows to a minimum size in less than 100 years, so that to bring a regenerated kauri forest to profit would be a slow business.

Fortunately there will be kauris to see as sights. In addition to small patches of kauri reserved here and there, two magnificent forests are preserved north of Auckland. One is the Waipoua State Forest, the largest remaining collection of kauri trees. This is of incalculable scenic value. As it is off the tourist track and has been opened up only of recent years, few visitors have seen it, but it is destined to be one of the sights of New Zealand.

INDIAN PROFESSOR ON CYCLING TOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—There recently arrived in Cairo "Prof. D. P. Rai, B. A. cyclist. Punjabist, Faisant le tour du Monde." It hardly seems correct for a professor to be bicycling about the world, but Mr. Rai is a very active professor. His bicycle, looking a little tired, leant against a tree outside the writer's office. It was a very modest bicycle with little to attest its heroism over deserts and through mountains. Mr. Rai told the writer that when he got a bad gash in his tire he pushed the bicycle till he came to the nearest village boot-maker and got him to sew it up, and when he came to a town he bought a new tire.

Mr. Rai left Lahore on Jan. 1 of this year, with the object of touring the world and afterward writing a book about it. He traveled through India, Baluchistan, Persia, Iraq, Syria and Palestine. After about 10 days in Egypt he embarked for Greece in the first boat he had taken so far. Then he goes to England, America and back to India.

In his journey from Port Said to Jeddah and Cairo, he stopped at various villages where he sometimes stayed the night. He knows a little Arabic, and with the help of Persian which he knows well, he makes himself understood.

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RUMANIAN LABOR MOUNTING SCALE OF EDUCATION

Much Is Being Done to
Improve the Condition
of Apprentices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—One of the most promising and progressive pieces of social and educational work in behalf of the laboring classes in industry, especially for boy and girl apprentices, in the Balkans and eastern Europe, is probably taking place in Rumania.

Credit for the idea and the initiative is said to be due to the efforts of a recent Minister of Labor who was one of seven boys in a family which was early robbed of the support of a father. Against odds the boy entered school and secured an education—something formerly very unusual in Rumania where there has long existed a sharp line of demarcation between the working classes and the so-called intellectuals.

When the boy finally got through commercial school his popularity tempted him into politics and he finally reached the post where he was given the opportunity to serve the class from which he had risen, and he did not forget.

One of the first duties he assigned himself was that of putting through Parliament a law which would better the situation of the apprentice by giving him an education and by bettering the conditions under which he works and lives. The law compels every employer to pay a tax of two lei, or a little more than one cent, per week, for each workman employed, and with this revenue the Minister of Labor is fast meeting the needs of a large majority of the apprentice class, although he is by no means yet in a position to accept all who apply. The total income during the past two years averaged \$500,000 lei, or about \$500,000, and it is surprising what has been done with that amount.

The Director General of this department, an engineer, recently invited the writer and other foreigners to visit the various establishments in Bucharest which have been inaugurated, and also some of those now under construction. A series of workmen's restaurants, where men were eating substantial meals at the low cost of 14 cents were first visited. There were also libraries attached.

Following these a series of homes or boarding schools for girls who are apprenticed out to various establishments were inspected. In each there was always present a motherly woman who seemed to sympathize with her unusually large family.

Then a series of boys' schools where beds with clean linen were lined in soldier fashion; were inspected. In some there were the latest machines for printing which were used for instructions and in others boys were at work benches fitting cabinets together without the use of nails. They have their playgrounds in the courtyards, and already one fine stadium has just been completed, the first of three to be constructed in Bucharest. Six summer camps for boys and four for girls have thus far been provided.

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Upper Left—Kind of Modern Road Firestone Helps Liberian Government to Build. Upper Right—Rubber Tree Nursery in Liberia. Lower—Liberian Laborer Waiting to Receive Ration of Rice Issued Three Times a Week.

and others are to be built as the money comes in.

London Women Seek New Factories Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The many problems involved in the introduction of the proposed consolidating and amending Factories Bill have furnished the business of two deputations which have visited the Home Secretary, J. R. Clynes.

Both deputations have been composed of women—the first being members of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, and the second representatives of the newly formed Equal Rights Committee, a society comprising some half dozen or more old-established London women's societies and, in this instance, supported by 10 societies in the provinces. Both have urged that regulations introduced in the bill which have reference to the protection of workers in industrial undertakings, shall be based upon the nature of the work, and not upon the sex of the worker.

The two deputations, although unanimous regarding the fundamental demand for sex equality, differed slightly in regard to application; the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship urging that the protective proposals of the bill should be extended to men as well as to women and young persons, each case being judged upon its individual merits; the Equal Rights Committee standing for the equal status and treatment of the sexes under all circumstances, as an essential for the economic emancipation of women, and for the separate treatment of young persons.

SPANISH SLAV TRADE TREATY
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—The King has signed a commercial treaty between Yugoslavia and Spain. The press emphasizes the political and economic benefits which the pact will bring to both nations.

American Rubber Plantations Social Benefit to All Liberia

Business Co-operates With Government in Developing
This African Land—Good Roads, Schools, Electric
Lights, Bungalows, Telephones, Cars and Ice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

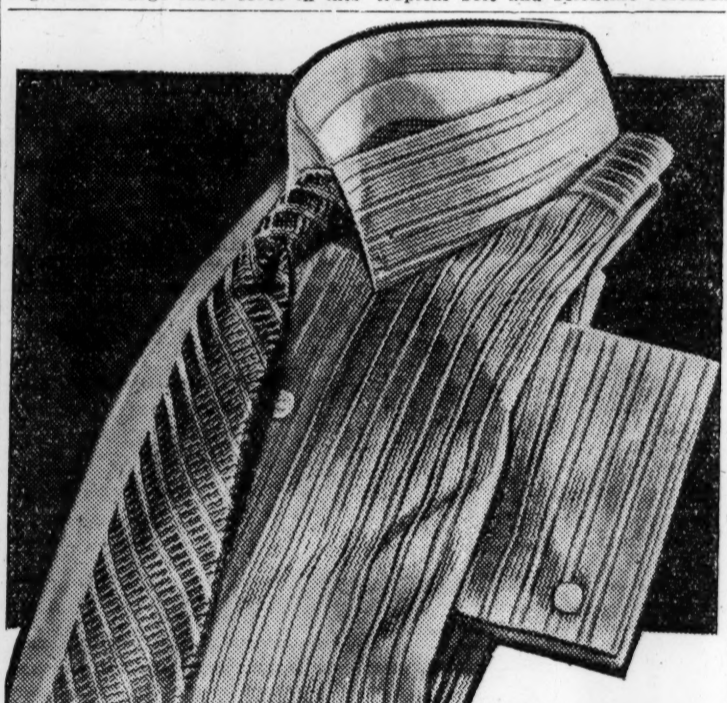
LIBERIA, Negro Republic of West Africa, and Akron, modern American manufacturing city, are linked by a new bond. Daily radio business messages pass between them. A century or more ago the United States was interested in the African democracy as an experiment in Negro colonization. Missionary and colonization societies of this country supported the movement to give a home land to the American Negro by taking him back to the land of his ancestors. Now it is an economic motive that is turning the attention of Americans to the distant country, but the results are social. Good roads, schools, automobiles and many jobs have followed the arrival of this American business, which co-operates with the Liberian Government in developing the country.

The story of how an American industrialist has undertaken to run a million-acre farm in this distant land is one of the recent romances of American business.

About five years ago Harvey S.

Firestone decided that Americans should produce their own rubber even if this country did not offer the right weather conditions for the crop within its boundaries. He sent explorers out to find the land and climate best suited to growing rubber trees. The result was the leasing in 1926 of 1,000,000 acres of land in Liberia by the Firestone Plantations Company.

Organized Labor Force
One of the first problems was to organize a large labor force in this



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All "Kingdom" Shirts have a reputation for hard wear, and you have the assurance that you will get a comfortable fit because there are three fittings to every neck size.

The sleeves are cut to allow the cuffs to lie flat.

Prices 8/6 10/6 15/6 17/6
Collars to match 1/- 1/- 1/6 1/6

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13-17-21-23 The Broadway, Hammettsmith
Previously occupied by Messrs. Fredk. Payne Ltd.

They have also opened Barber's Saloons
at their 147 Strand and 107 High Rd., Balham, Shops

MEAKERS

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WEST END, 127 CHANCERY CROSS RD. CITY 153 CHEAPSIDE HOLBORN, 64-65 HIGH HOLBORN
VICTORIA, 142 VICTORIA STREET EALING, THE BROADWAY BRIGHTON, 404 BRIGHTON ROAD
CHISWICK, 308 HIGH ROAD ILFORD, 108 HIGH ROAD KENSINGTON, 197 HIGH STREET
HIGGINS, HIGHBURY CORNER PUTNEY, 33 HIGH STREET EDGWARE RD., 429 EDGWARE RD.
KINGSTON, 20 CLARENDON STREET ENFIELD, 7 CHURCH ST. FOREST GATE, WOODBRIDGE RD.
HACKNEY, 357 MARK STREET BALHAM, 107 HIGH RD. FINCHLEY RD., MET. HAV. ST.
WOOLWICH, 99 POWIS STREET KILBURN, 88 HIGH ROAD WOOD GREEN, 14 HIGH ROAD
RICHMOND, 5 GEORGE STREET CROYDON, 147 7th EVO GARDEN TOWN, 127 HIGH STREET
FINSBURY PARK, FINSBURY PARK GLEN CLAPHAM, 152 HIGH ST. HAMMERSMITH, 108 KING ST.
WIMBLEDON, 1 HILL ROAD PECKHAM, 75 RYE LANE GOLDERS GREEN ROAD, 24
St. Albans Watford Brighton Eastbourne Portsmouth Southampton Nottingham
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of good roads and all the modern conveniences of the average American community, it is learned through the company here.

75 Miles in Three Years

The Akron capitalist supplied engineering supervision and aided the Liberian Government to construct 65 miles of gravel surfaced highway. Within a period of three years the Firestone pioneers, many of them but recently out of college, have built 75 miles of smooth roads on the company's plantations.

Since the coming of the Firestone expedition Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, has installed a modern electric light plant and a modern telephone system. The white population has doubled in three years and 300 motor vehicles are now registered, as compared with the two Model T Ford cars that were operated in 1924.

More than 40 modern bungalows have been erected on the plantations for the white staff members and their families—for some have their wives with them.

The Firestone Company has built and equipped a power plant which provides ice, cold storage and electric light for the whole area. They have installed running water and a system of sewerage and have built an electric machine shop capable of repairing all mechanical and motor equipment in the country which but a few years ago was almost a wilderness.

A subsidiary corporation, known as the United States-Liberia Radio Corporation, operates radio stations in Liberia and at Akron that offer a direct wireless service to the general public of both countries.

The United States Trading Company, the first American trading firm of its kind on the West Coast of Africa, has been organized as a Firestone subsidiary, with stores or commissaries located at the plantations and in the principal towns of Liberia, offering American goods in exchange for native produce and supplying the needs of the white inhabitants and native laborers.

In many ways Firestone officials feel they are contributing to the upbuilding of the African Republic. Housing of the natives on the plantations is an improvement over the old style. Mud huts with thatched roofs have been replaced by two-room houses with porches, with sanitary facilities and good water available.

The company also co-operates with the Government in a modern educational program. Mr. Firestone shared in establishing a trade school, where native boys are taught carpentry, cabinet making, masonry and elementary mechanical practice, besides the three "R's."

YOUTHFUL JEWS AND ARABS PLAY WELL TOGETHER

Racial Clashes in Palestine
Find No Reflection in
School Playgrounds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—How children of many different races and creeds in Anglican schools in Palestine met one another without "the slightest unpleasantness" shortly after the Arab-Zionist riots in August is told by Bishop Rennie MacInnes of Jerusalem in a letter published in The Times.

Bishop MacInnes says that in the schools in question, "which admit not only Arab Christians (including Greek, Latin, Jacobite, Protestant, as well as Armenians and Abyssinians) but also Moslems and Jews, there never appears any trace of religious animus."

He continues: "We find these boys and girls, despite their complex national and religious variety and diverse social origins, studying, playing and living together, forming friendships, going out into the little world of Palestine, into business or Government employment—we find them preserving their old friendships and growing up to a reasoned and tested conviction that the essence of wise Palestinian citizenship is the duty of faithful observance of their own religious faith combined with a respect and sympathetic interest for the religious convictions of their neighbors."

So strongly did the Bishop feel that he had no reason to fear racial and religious quarreling among the children that he had no hesitation in reopening the schools and colleges after the summer holiday on the appointed day. Letters which have recently reached him from Jerusalem, he said, abundantly justified that confidence. "We have now had seven days of work," it was stated in one of these letters, "and there has been not the slightest unpleasantness of any sort, and indeed all parties seem to have gone out of the way to be nice to those of the other sort."

Bishop MacInnes's conclusion is that "the illiterate among the population, like the illiterate everywhere, can easily be stirred to disorder when their fears or passions are unwisely provoked or deliberately exploited; but the Palestinian, be he Moslem, Jew or Christian, is not by nature intolerant or intractable."



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PROMPT ACTION SOUGHT ON PLAN FOR FAST ROADS

Building of National Motorways Urged as Means to More Employment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Immediate construction of national express motorways is urged as one means of increasing employment. John M. Robison (R.), Representative from Kentucky, is joint author with Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, of a resolution for the formation of a commission to study proposals for a national system of express motorways.

Executive and legislative branches of the Government should be represented on the commission, Mr. Robison believes. Congress would have sufficient confidence in the recommendations of such a body to give the Nation quick action tending to relieve present conditions, he said.

"The creation of such a commission," he explained, "would undoubtedly save years of time and study and hundreds of millions of dollars to the taxpayers of the Nation. Although the initial projects should be put in operation where traffic conditions most demand it, they should be carefully planned as part of a national hook-up scheme before construction starts."

"The encroachment by private corporations upon the highways of the United States through the medium of permanent toll bridges and short pieces of permanent toll roads must be met through adequate state and national action for public-owned express highways or the Nation as a whole will face gigantic economic losses which will be taken as profits by private corporations through the toll medium. Any extended delay on the part of the Federal Government

to co-operate with the states in settling the express motorway problem will permit private groups to obtain the cream of any proposed express motorways links or units."

Two recent attempts have been made in recent months by private interests to obtain important highway concessions. Mr. Robison said that the citizens of the United States look to President Hoover to solve the unemployment situation, and they also expect him to straighten out the national traffic tangle.

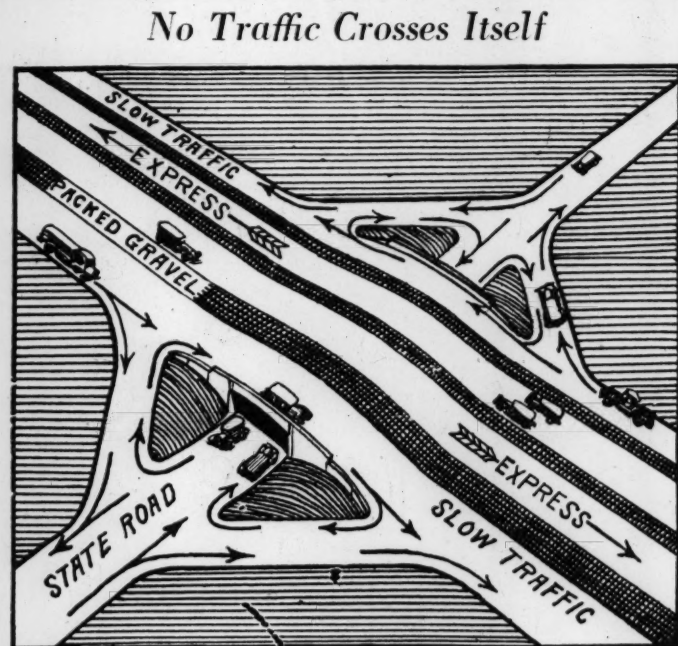
Mr. Phipps believes that the measure would save years of haphazard investigation and hundreds of millions of dollars to the taxpayers of the Nation.

"The question involved," he said, "is whether the United States should take a hand. The proposed investigation will enable Congress to determine that matter and with a view not only to solving the traffic problem, but also the question of unemployment."

There are now 25,000,000 automobiles in the United States and the number is increasing at a much more rapid rate than the highways which must accommodate them. The Union Highways Association has been working on this problem since 1925, and it was at its solicitation that the first legislation was proposed. Representatives of the association assisted in drawing the resolution now before Congress, as did John Q. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut, Thomas H. MacDonald, United States Commissioner of Public Roads, and Charles M. Upham, secretary-director of the American Road Builders' Association.

It has been suggested that the express motorways might be operated as a toll system, being paid for by those who actually use them, in which case they would be able to pay off all costs through their earnings and in the future be operated as a free system of express motorways.

It is proposed that the motorways system be planned so that the various sections of the country can be traversed by the shortest possible route. Wherever practicable, it is pointed out, the main trunk line motorways should avoid passing through small towns or establishing



Proposed Method of Meeting the Traffic Problem Where the Motorway Crosses the State Highways or Streets. Traffic Never Crosses Itself.

them as terminals; aircraft landings and stations should be planned and associated with the federal system of motorways.

A national motorways system, it is concluded, should be so designed as to eliminate grade crossings, railroad or highway; there should be an efficient, uniform and not too complicated signal system.

Air Express Service Soon to Span Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—In the 33 air transport companies, already carrying perishable and valuable merchandise thousands of miles a day for American merchants, Harry H. Blee of the Division of Aeronautics, Department of Commerce, sees the foundation for an organized nation-wide air express service.

Approximately 5,845,000 pounds of air express were carried in the United States in the last three years, Department of Commerce records show. Merchants in cities removed from style centers are making use of air express to offer latest models in advance showings, according to Mr. Blee. Fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, newspapers, advertising cuts, motion picture films, and other articles for which quick delivery is necessary, make up a major portion of the merchandise carried, he says.

Although general traffic of almost any type can be handled by air express, Mr. Blee points out that present shipments are usually limited to those within a value not exceeding \$5000. Single pieces may be shipped which do not weigh over 200 pounds. Perishables may be sent when properly packed and of a character to cause no damage to other shipments.

Transport planes operating in the United States are now flying the equivalent of 90 trips around the world every month, or 75,000 miles a day. Thirty-three of the present 45 transport companies are equipped to handle express.

NEW ROAD ADVISED IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—An important "missing link" in the North Carolina highway system was pointed out by W. H. Nicholson, member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, in advocacy of the establishment of a highway from Asheville south to pass Whitewater Falls, one of the most beautiful but almost inaccessible spots in southern Appalachia. They are located in Oconee County, South Carolina, and at present are reached from Lake Toxaway and Brevard, N. C., by means of a route that is so unattractive it is seldom traveled. With the link supplied, Mr. Nicholson said, the falls could be reached from Asheville in a little more than an hour's time.

DEAN OF SENATE, FRANCIS WARREN, HAS PASSED ON

Distinguished Career Covers High Posts in Wyoming Before Senatorship

WASHINGTON (AP).—Francis E. Warren, Senator from Wyoming, has passed on here. He was "dean" of the Senate, having served continuously since 1895 and for three years previously. He was the only member who participated in the Union Army in the war between the states, serving along with Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court. Charles M. Stedman, Representative from North Carolina is a veteran of the Confederate Army.

Mr. Warren received the Congressional Medal of Honor for unusual bravery during his war service. A pioneer of the West, Mr. Warren was intensely interested in development of that section, but he was best known for his work in the Senate as chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee. Since the Harding Administration came into power in 1921, he was responsible for piloting through the Senate the legislation providing for the monetary needs of the Federal Government.

Only recently he had been at work preparing for the appropriation bills which will come before Congress when it convenes in regular session Dec. 2.

Born in Hinsdale, Mass., he was

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CAPITAL LIBRARY GETS RELICS OF MEXICO AND PERU

Gaps in History Filled by Manuscripts Donated by Edward S. Harkness

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Supplementing his gift of a year ago to the Library of Congress of original documents dealing with Mexico and Peru at the time of their conquest and occupation by Cortes and Pizarro, Edward S. Harkness has given four lots of unusual and important manuscripts, discovered by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, who sold them to Mr. Harkness.

Among the Peruvian papers are two dated from Coahuil in September, 1531. "Pizarro, sailing beneath consecrated banners and with shining visions of untold wealth drawing him on, had started from Panama in January of that year. The documents reveal the constant thought of gold," says a statement issued by the library. The first of the papers is a promise by Diego de Narvaez to pay to Juan de la Torre 50 pesos in gold from the first money or treasure that should be found in the land of El Dorado which they sought. The other is an "act of company" for four years between Alonso Ximenes and Alonso Lopez to share equally all that they would gain in those years.

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"Perfect" DIAMONDS for CHRISTMAS

Stop in and see our large stock of "Christmas Gift" Jewels. \$1 to \$2 weekly terms arranged, or monthly if you desire.

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Florida Canal to Cost Nation \$4,221,000

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The United States Government will spend \$4,221,000 in Florida this winter in the improving of the Florida East Coast Canal which starts at Jacksonville and ends at Miami. The Attorney-General has approved the title to the canal. This action followed issuance of \$1,887,000 in district bonds, validation of the securities and acceptance of bonds in payment of interest and principal for the canal, according to a statement issued by Frank H. Owen of this city, a member of the Inland Navigation Commission.

The canal was purchased from Harry S. Kelsey and associates for \$725,000. When completed, it will afford an inland waterway 75 feet wide and 8 feet deep from Jacksonville to Miami.

RENT RELIEF ACTION PROPOSED BY THOMAS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A protest against New York City, with its Home Rule Act, having "to run to Albany to decide when an emergency exists" and an appeal for a special session of the Legislature to enact relief legislation for low-salaried rent payers here are contained in a letter which Norman Thomas, chairman of the Socialist Party Committee on Public Affairs, has just sent to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mr. Thomas's letter follows the decision by the courts last week that the city's emergency rent laws were unconstitutional. He declares that the Legislature should grant this city "enabling legislation to permit the municipality to embark on a program of municipal housing."

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the action brought by Hernando de Ulloa, against his guardian Pedro Pantoja, clears up the mystery which has surrounded the end of Capt. Francisco de Ulloa, who, sent by Cortes in 1539 on a voyage of exploration in the Gulf of California, established the fact that Lower California was a peninsula, not an island, as was then supposed. A deposition in this document shows that Francisco de Ulloa was killed in the city of Angol, in Chile.

Ten letters or other documents, dated between 1582 and 1595, signed by the Adelantado Alvaro de Mendoza, deal with his projected voyages and plans for the colonization of islands in the South Sea. The marvelous stories that Mendoza brought back of the wealth of those islands save rise to the belief among the credulous that they were the source of the gold that adorned Solomon's Temple. So the islands were called the Solomon Islands.

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SHRINE FOSTERS MOVE TO BRING PEACE TO WORLD

Demonstration to Be Made
at Meeting of Imperial
Council at Toronto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOPEKA, Kan.—Shriners of North America are sponsoring a great peace movement. It gained its inspiration from the meeting in the hills of Virginia of two of the world's greatest peace advocates, President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister.

The challenge of these leaders has been accepted by the Shrine and the organization is taking steps to rededicate itself to the Masonic ideal of universal brotherhood and goodwill. The peace demonstration will reach its climax next June when the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, meets in Toronto, Canada.

The movement was explained by Leo V. Youngworth, Imperial Potentate who is visiting different temples of the Shrine in the interests of the demonstration, and who last week addressed a meeting of the Scottish Rite Masons, York Rite Masons and Shriners of northwestern Kansas in Topeka. Mr. Youngworth is devoting his entire year to furthering what he believes will be the most impressive peace ceremony ever attempted by a fraternal organization.

Grand Masters of the Masonic bodies of the United States and Canada, together with governors of the states and provinces of Canada, are to be invited to participate as guests of the Shrine in the meeting in Toronto, June 10, 11, 12. There will be speakers of international reputation, whose speeches will be broadcast over the world. Motion pictures of the huge parades and ceremonies will convey to the world the fact that 600,000 Shriners and 4,000,000 Masons in North America, representing about 20,000,000 other individuals, of the families, stand ready to announce to the world their great desire and hope for universal peace and brotherhood.

Mr. Youngworth feels that this demonstration will also commemorate the 157 years of friendly rela-

tionship between Canada and the United States which is a proof that world peace may become practical. He declares that the world is looking to America to solve the problem of international relations.

On the final day of the Council session in Toronto a \$100,000 peace memorial will be dedicated. This statue will stand 40 feet high and will be comparable in significance to the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

'Dad's Club' to Aid In School Affairs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Mothers' clubs were one of the first evidences of parent interest in the every-day routine of public schools; parent-teacher associations followed, and now father has taken hand in things that happen at school.

Fathers of children at the Bancroft School here have become so interested in educational affairs that they declared their "independence" from the Parent-Teacher Association and formed a "Dad's Club." The move was prompted by a vigorous address from the "Dad" who spoke in opposition to a resolution which would have made the newly formed club an auxiliary of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Maj. Donald A. Davison, assistant engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, was elected chairman of the club. The first meeting heard an address from Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, on "How Fathers Can Help the Public School System," and other short talks on the school situation in the District. Following the meeting the school building was open for the "Dads" to inspect with teachers acting as hostesses.

Bus Routes of 1825 Revealed by Old Map

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Highway maps and bus lines were in existence as early as 1825, it was shown when Col. Fred A. Olds, of the North Carolina Hall of History, raised a map and schedule of the Southwestern Line of United States Mail Coaches, printed in that year. The presentation was made by Mrs. Hattie McGee Reid, of Richmond, Va. The line, or route, of the coaches

Art Graces Education



Alma Mater, Learning, Labor Symbolized in Bronze, Gift of Last Seven Senior Classes, Alumni and Lorado Taft to University of Illinois.

was designated on the map as the "Upper Route," and there appears this announcement:

"The route has been newly arranged and is now in every respect in complete order. The distance from Washington City to a large proportion of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida is much shorter by this route than any other. The Proprietors have omitted no exertion to insure the safety and comfort of passengers. Their contract with the United States obliges them to travel only 50 miles a day, in consequence of which they have it in their power to allow suitable time for rest and refreshment, without exposure to the unpleasant and deleterious effect of the night air. The Tavern accommodations are good and the charges low. Fare 8 cents per mile. All baggage at the Risk of the Owners thereof. The Proprietors."

The route began at Fredericksburg, Va., and ended at Milledgeville, the old capital of Georgia, a distance of 586 miles, and the run through required 11 days.

Hayne Wrote Poems on Book Flyleaves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURHAM, N. C.—That Paul Hamilton Hayne, South Carolina poet, habitually composed his poems on the flyleaves of his favorite books greatly enhances the value of some 1800 volumes of his private library, recently acquired by Duke University.

There is a large number of autographed presentation copies of books of poems from Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Aldrich, Stedman, Burroughs and Sidney Lanier in the collection, which also contains valuable sets of Milton, Shakespeare, Chaucer and Sir Thomas Browne, and a number of first editions of Tennyson, Swinburne, Morris, Rossetti, Emerson and Hawthorne.

Hayne is probably best known for his poems of the Civil War, which affected him very profoundly. He was a native of Charleston and a nephew of Robert Y. Hayne, famous for the Webster-Hayne debate.

PERU'S SITUATION FAVORABLE
LIMA, Peru (AP)—A bulletin issued by local bank managers after a meeting with the Reserve Bank on Nov. 23 stated, "Considering that Peru's economic situation does not offer unfavorable indications, they decided to reduce to 7 per cent the Reserve Bank interest rate and to keep the Peruvian pound exchange on New York at \$4 per pound."

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SCULPTOR HELPS TO PAY HONOR TO HIS ALMA MATER

Lorado Taft Executes Group
in Bronze for University
of Illinois

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—Students returning to the University of Illinois this autumn have found the campus richer for a group of statuary by one of its most distinguished alumni, Lorado Taft. It is called Alma Mater, and is his expression of love and loyalty for the university.

The group is the combined gift of Mr. Taft, the last seven senior classes and the alumni fund.

Dedication of the great bronze on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation was the culmination of a long-cherished wish of the artist who had felt that his very beginning as a sculptor could be traced to his Alma Mater. He has often told how the university helped him to find his talent. When he was a boy of 13 some statues arrived at the university damaged. Mr. Taft's father was at the time a professor of geology at the institution. With the aid of his son, Lorado, the geologist undertook to repair the work of art. When the final fragment of the Laocoon was in place, young Taft had decided to be a sculptor.

On the occasion of the dedication of the statue this summer the trustees of the university took the opportunity to express their admiration for Mr. Taft.

"The world knows you as a great American sculptor," the tribute began. "We at Illinois know that you are more than a great artist—a loyal and generous gentleman. . . . You have not held yourself aloof from men and movements on the false plea that the possession of genius absolves men from the common ties and duties of human-kind."

"This noble statuary group, the latest of your many benefactions, seems to us to express your own kindly, hospitable, welcoming personality."

The three heroic figures of the group are Alma Mater, Labor, and Learning, symbolizing the attitude of the alumni toward the university as well as the university's motto.

Latin-America Field for Canadian Goods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—That Canadian trade with South America is growing rapidly is the opinion of Maj. E. L. McColl, British Trade Commissioner to Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile, who spoke before members of the Canadian Club here.

"In 1903 Canada sold to the Argentine, Chile and Uruguay goods to the value of \$5,000,000. At the end of last year the value of goods sold to those republics was \$21,320,000. The 10 Latin-American republics which make up South America are splendid fields for the sale of paper, agricultural implements, building materials, twine, and many other commodities," stated Major McColl.

British influence throughout South America is very strong, he said. British banks are situated in all principal cities and many interests are controlled directly and indirectly by British firms. Canadian firms are also interlocking themselves in all the cities of South America.

Major McColl cited Brazilian Traction as one firm exerting a great influence in the business world.

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DRY GOODS

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CHICAGO WOMEN VOTERS STUDY LATIN NATIONS

Forum Hears Authorities
on Commerce and Law
Discuss Problems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The searchlight of expert opinion was turned on the relations of the United States with Latin America at a conference of the Chicago Forum of the League of Women Voters here. This was the first of several conferences to be held this year by the forum at which authorities on current topics have been invited to explain their views.

Chester L. Jones, special representative of the United States Department of Commerce in the Caribbean region, and director of the school of commerce at the University of Wisconsin, stressed the economic development in the Caribbean.

"Obviously, this part of the world, so near to our own country, justifies our attention in an unusual degree," he said. "In fact, no other section of the globe has been increasing its importance for us as a source of supply and as a market in a comparable degree. Our purchases have risen from \$251,000,000 in 1910-14 to \$596,000,000 in 1928, and our sales to those countries from \$194,000,000 to \$496,000,000."

Discussing the right of the United States to intervene in Central American affairs, H. W. Dodds, former election advisor of Nicaragua, and professor of politics at Princeton University, stated that "until the international organization has appeared

to which the United States is prepared to trust its destiny, we can not surrender our position as international trustee in Central America or submit our relations to the decision of other powers."

Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the department of commerce and administration of the University of Chicago led the discussion on the right of intervention in Central America.

"The chief objection to intervention by any one nation is that the interested party constitutes itself the sole judge of what is proper," he observed, adding: "If intervention should be necessary, it should be carried out by an international body. There are some South American states, such as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Costa Rica, whose international politics are sufficiently stabilized to justify their participating in a Pan-American board to pass on the legitimacy of any request for intervention."

STORE OWNERS ASK FOR HOOVER
NEW YORK—A conference of department store owners from all over the country is urged on President Hoover in a telegram which Meyer Liberman, secretary-treasurer of Armand, Constable & Co., has just sent the President. Mr. Liberman believes that the result of such a conference would be to overcome "pessimistic psychology now prevalent, due to the constant, over-speculation in stock markets."

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AMERICANS FAIL, IS CLAIM, IN CITY GOVERNMENT

Various Experiments Are Being Tried—Manager Form Called Best Type

By CULLEN B. GOSNELL
Director, Institute of Citizenship,
Emory University

Thomas Jefferson said that the two nails on which democracy hangs are education and local self-government. And yet in the field of local government the Americans have made a most conspicuous failure according to a well-known authority on government. Since this eminent authority, however, of whom I speak here, made this criticism, strides forward have been made in the improvement of local government.

The first experiment with commission form of municipal government was made in Galveston, Tex., a southern city. Since that time it has spread all over the country. A large number of cities in the South have tried the commission system, and many of them are still retaining it. The best type of municipal government, however, is the city manager form. It is interesting to recall that one of the first cities to try out this system was the little town of Sunbury, S. C. A host of southern cities have now adopted this type of government. Atlanta voted on a new charter in 1927 which called for a city manager to run its affairs, but the plan was defeated although a large vote was recorded in its favor.

Credit for University
Now that modernization of city government is going forward in the South, the attention of experts is being turned to improvements in county government. This is one of the greatest needs in the field of government in this section. Slowly but surely this work is gathering momentum.

The University of South Carolina deserves a great deal of credit for its work in bringing about county government reform in the South. Many years ago Dr. E. C. Branson went to that institution as head of rural economics and sociology. He gave a seminar in North Carolina problems and gathered a number of students together each year for the discussion and study of these matters. Dr. Branson paid particular attention to county government. He and his students gathered a great mass of facts together about the local government system in North Carolina. This work was bound to bear fruit.

In 1925 the State Association of County Commissioners requested Governor McLean to appoint a commission to study county government and make recommendations for its improvement. The Governor complied with this request and appointed 14 distinguished citizens to serve on the commission.

County Government Studied
This commission made a careful study of county government in the State. The results of the study made by the Bureau of Research in Social Science of which Dr. Branson is the head were utilized by the commission. The report of the commission was submitted to the Governor and this was made the basis of the act enacted in 1927. The commission stressed fiscal reform most of all in its report.

The first of the acts of 1927 was designed primarily to effect increased efficiency in the administration of the county's fiscal affairs. It provided for the County Commissioners Form and Manager Form of government. The first-named form is substantially the same as prevailing in most of the North Carolina counties prior to the passage of the act, but the alternate form is an innovation of great importance.

The manager form of government provides that the board of county commissioners may, in their discretion, appoint a county manager as the administrative head of the government, or, if the board does not do so, 10 per cent of the voters, who voted in the last election for governor, may petition for an election on the manager form and appointment of a county manager. The county manager is to be chosen on the basis of merit, and all the powers over administrative departments exercised heretofore by the commission are to be vested in him. In other words, the county manager has duties similar to the city manager.

Fiscal Management
This act also provides for a unified fiscal management. Sources of revenue are to be preserved, and the collection of revenue is safeguarded by the act. A close check is to be kept on expenditures and a more satisfactory system of accounting is to be installed. And, lastly, a central purchasing system is to be set up. These methods will save millions of dollars to the taxpayers in the counties of the State.

The second of these acts, the County Fiscal Control Act, provides for the installation of a budget system. Under this act machinery for the annual appropriation of revenues and tax levies is set up. This machinery must begin to function by June 1 of each year and reports of department heads and county officers must be turned into the county accountant by this time. From these reports the accountant must make up estimates of the expenditures for the ensuing year, and this is to be turned into the Board of County Commissioners. By the latter part of July the board must meet and make appropriations for the fiscal year. After this has been done, the board meets and levies taxes sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures.

Financing by Bonds
The third and last of the county acts is known as the Finance Act. This act has to do with financing by bonds, both temporary and permanent. A method for taking care of deficits is established under this measure.

North Carolina has blazed a new trail in county government for the southern states. There is plenty of room for improvement in this field, and by establishing a modern system of county government and setting up an up-to-date budget system a great service has been rendered by experts in the old north state.

Virginia has been making progress in the improvement of county government recently. The University of Virginia has a Bureau of Research in Social Science, which is rendering a service to that State similar to that of Dr. Branson's bureau in North Carolina. Just recently a study was begun by a research expert on county government in Virginia, and the results of this study will no doubt be of great value in solving the problem.

Georgia's County Government
Georgia probably has the worst county government system of any state in the South. There are 161 counties in the State and almost as many forms of government. Several progressive papers are making a fight for consolidation (the Atlanta Constitution is the most outspoken of this number). DeKalb County perhaps has the nearest approach to a county manager form of government; this County has only one County Commissioner, and he has very great powers.

The next 10 years will see some marvelous changes in local government in the South. As the great universities develop schools of research in political science and point out the grave defects now existing in local government, public opinion will be aroused and changes will be demanded. Millions of dollars are now being wasted in each state under the present system.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES SURVEY OF COAST LINES

Ninety-Eighth of the Series, It Is the First Printed by Present Director

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The tremendous stretches of the ocean and Gulf Coast line of the United States present an enormous problem for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the ninety-eighth report of which has just been made by R. S. Patton, director, whose first one it is. Hydrographic and topographic surveying operations were carried on during the year along the coasts of the United States, in Alaska and in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

Surveys in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral, Fla., were completed in connection with a general resurvey of the south Atlantic coast. On account of its exposed location and off-lying shoals, this was one of the most difficult parts of the project. Research work for the development of new methods and appliances was carried on in the fields and at headquarters. In connection with its coast pilot work, the bureau staff has completed a publication containing tables of distances between ports of the United States. Distances between more than 30,000 ports and points on inland waterways in the United States and its possessions, including a number of distances to foreign ports are to be found in this volume.

The United States has about 3500 miles of coast line along its general trend, which is so broken by bays, indentations, points and off-lying islands that the actual shore line measures 18,000 miles. Backing a large part of the coasts are inland waterways navigated by thousands of small vessels and motorboats.

While surveys have been made from time to time by the bureau, during the 113 years of its existence, not over one-third of the region is adequately surveyed. A large part of the inland waterways requires examination that cannot be made with present resources. This is due to the fact that great changes that have been made in navigation requirements, swift deep-draft steamers having taken the place of light-draft sailing vessels and requiring surveys of greater detail and extent, and that the eastern seaboard is subject to constant change, making repeated surveys necessary.

The coast survey has three converted yachts obtained from the navy when it disbanded its war-time auxiliary fleet. One new ship will soon be ready for needed work but two are needed with personnel and operating funds, one for off shore work and the other for inland surveys.

The degree of safety and facility with which a ship may be handled in restricted waters, and its running time between ports, are often affected by tidal currents. With the increase in the size of ships and the growing importance of economy in their operation, it has become necessary for the coast survey to extend the scope of its investigations carried on in connection with tidal operations. The results are of great value in harbor improvement work, sewage disposal and similar projects.

The production of specialized aviation maps is another function of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The first strip map was issued on June 27, 1927, and nine more were published before the end of the last fiscal year. Six more will have been issued before the close of the present calendar year, seven additional ones are in progress, and 27 are projected. Strip maps only were originally contemplated, but it now seems necessary to extend this to include sectional aeronautical maps of the

United States. Work is now in progress on the first of these sectional maps.

The maps are specialized to meet the demands of an observer in a rapidly moving plane who is unable to study complex details. He must be able to orient himself promptly, and for that reason only the relative positions of prominent topographic features are emphasized. Symbols have also been standardized to readily identify transmission lines, main and secondary highways, miscellaneous landing fields, flashing and revolving beacons and lighting facilities at various fields.

More Parks Urged to End Bolshevism
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Repetition of recent labor troubles in this section will be impossible 10 years from now, "if our program of parks and recreation is carried out and expanded as it should be," declares Dr. John Hill Tucker, chairman of the Park and Recreation Commission.

"After seeing how well the children of the poor and those of the rich mix on the playgrounds, and get to know each other," said Dr. Tucker, "I am convinced that if this continues for a period of years, and includes enough people, it will effectively put an end to excessive radicalism in this country. Our children will grow to understand each other so well that there can be no such outbreaks and clashes among them as we have known here."

Dr. Tucker characterized the address had in the playground movement as the most effective bulwark of our time against the spread of Bolshevism.

University to Help Literacy in Virginia
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Aid in raising literacy in Virginia has been offered the State Board of Education by the extension division of the University of Virginia.

George B. Zehmer, division director, has announced that his office has prepared circulars on ways and means of teaching adult illiterates and already arranged to distribute package libraries bearing on the subject. Those who are interested in organizing classes of adult illiterates may secure help from Mr. Zehmer.

According to Harris Hart, superintendent of public instruction, a census of adult illiteracy is being taken by the Board of Education, through the public schools with the idea of gathering information on every case of illiteracy among mature persons.

NEGRO COLLEGE LIBRARY AIDED BY ROSENWALD
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, has donated \$1750 to the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, it is announced by Dr. James E. Shepard, president. This money is to be used to enlarge the library.

This institution, where Negroes are trained to become teachers and to engage in other useful work, was established as such, less than six years ago. It was largely through the efforts of Dr. Shepard that the State took over the institution out of which the college grew. The college began the session with an enrollment of more than 200.

Speculators Too Confident
Speculators ceased to be concerned about the volume of brokers' loans as the figures mounted to \$6,000,000,000 than \$6,500,000,000, and finally \$6,800,000,000, because they expected that if the market got too top heavy the Reserve System would come to their rescue. This expectation was not altogether unreasonable, for in a measure that is what the System is designed to do.

"But recognizing that its very existence encouraged such a confidence, the Federal Reserve System should have taken quicker and firmer steps to control its effects."

"I believe that if the Federal Reserve Board and the New York Federal Reserve Bank a year ago had raised the rediscount rate sharply enough to show that they were prepared to go to 7 or 8 per cent if necessary to hold speculation within bounds, the stock market rise would have been held to genuine values and a great deal of the public participation in the market which turned out unfortunately would not have taken place. The effects of the high interest rates on general business would not have been any more severe, if as severe, than have been those of the deflation."

Professor Sprague in 1928 recommended that course. This lesson, that the encouragement of confidence in easy credit under the Reserve System

RESERVE BOARD THOUGHT TARDY IN ITS CONTROL

Served Well in Market Debacle, but Believed It Ought to Have Acted Earlier

As a result of lessons learned in the recent stock market debacle as to what can and cannot be done with finance under the Federal Reserve Banking System, the United States is safe from a recurrence of a lopsided deflation of such proportions for many years, if not indefinitely, believes O. M. W. Sprague, professor of banking and finance in the Harvard graduate school of business administration.

The Federal Reserve mechanism, in his opinion, functioned satisfactorily in supplying the credit for a liquidation which, without the Reserve System, would have been impossible and would have forced the temporary closing of the stock exchange with a consequent "freezing up" of brokers' loans and a tremendously more serious effect on business in general than has occurred.

"But aside from the question of what extent the Reserve System succeeded in cushioning the deflation, a more interesting question, as it seems to me, is whether a stock market boom would have reached such large proportions as this one did if there had been no Federal Reserve System, and whether the Reserve System could not by more positive action a year ago have prevented the blowing up of such a bubble," Professor Sprague said.

"The very existence of a Reserve Banking System, together with the presence of an enormous accumulation of gold, tended to foster an artificial confidence that, however high the market might go, it would not be brought down by a crash of stringency. Foreign capital, to which the high interest rates on the exchange would have been a danger signal in the absence of the Reserve System, came in reassured."

Women's Clubs Seek \$2,000,000 Fund
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Raising a \$2,000,000 foundation fund, the interest from which will be used to carry on the work of the general and state federations, is the center of attention and effort of the General Federation of Women's Clubs this fall.

Each state will devise its own method of raising its share, and half of all sums raised will be forwarded to General Federation headquarters and the other half will be retained by the states for club purposes. States have been divided into regional groups, each under a trustee, to facilitate the securing of the fund.

Dr. Clara B. Burdette of Pasadena, Calif., chairman of the board of trustees, entrusted with raising the fund, points out that it will make possible the undertaking of important occasional activities and will give a sound financial basis to the organization, which is now greatly handicapped in its efforts by per capita dues of 10 cents.

Flattering Satin or Fluttering Chiffon and A Lamé Wrap for Over All
That's the Mode for Evening . . . and it isn't an expensive one if you sew or have a capable dressmaker who knows what to do with these smart silks.

Panne Satin
Shimmering loveliness that casts a spell over the new silhouette and makes it irresistible. In colors amazingly numerous and varied at a new low price.

Flat Chiffons
In the vivid reds that make brunette eyes dance, and the new asparagus greens and seafoam blues that bring out the ethereal beauty of the preferred blonde. And many other lovely colors.

Metal Cloths
Lamé in all the gorgeous colors of a splendid season of unmistakable brilliance. Assortments at

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Other dealers throughout the country. For address of one nearest you, write The Menihan Co., Rochester, N. Y., makers of Arch-Aid Shoes for women.

HOME OWNING ON \$1800 A YEAR QUITE FEASIBLE

Small, Well-Built Suburban Houses Available, New York Report Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The answer, "Yes," was given to the question whether "a family earning \$1800 to \$2500 a year can own its own home," in a report just published by the regional plan of New York and its environs. The report concerned the economics of land subdivision, and was prepared by Robert Whitten, a planning specialist, as one of a series of studies on unbuilt areas.

The affirmative conclusion was reached by Mr. Whitten, the report showed, only after a thorough analysis of every cost entering into the ownership of a single-family, detached house.

Not all families of the \$1800 to \$2500 income level can own homes, according to the report, but the vast majority, or at least those who are able to pay \$10 a year for four or five rooms in a tenement building, without increasing their monthly payments could buy a small, but even nearer the outskirts of the city. Furthermore, it was said, those payments would cover not only interest, amortization, taxes and insurance, but also repairs and even the coal bill.

"Much of the present financial burden imposed on the owner of a single-family home," the report continues, "is the result of unwise methods of controlling the subdivision of land into building lots, the character of street improvements required by city standards and the increase in land values with attendant higher carrying charges and higher taxes."

The report estimates that five-room houses could be built on 40-foot lots, and smaller houses on 30-foot lots. It declared that for five-room house, the cost of the house, plus lot improvement, would be \$5150, and that, with a down payment of \$650,

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the carrying costs would be \$50 a month. This estimate, the report added, was based on an annual requirement of \$172 for taxes, water, insurance and repairs, a 6 per cent interest charge of \$186 on a first mortgage of \$3100, and an interest and amortization charge over a period of 17 years of \$134 on a second mortgage of \$1400.

Aviation Courses for High Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Courses in aviation and radio are finding a place in the curricula of many high schools, the United States Bureau of Education reports. The Joliet (Ill.) township high school, for example, offers a course in aeronautics in which the theory of flying is emphasized. Instruction on airplane engines is given in connection with the fourth year work in auto mechanics.

The vocational education board of Essex County, N. J., after a survey of the radio manufacturing industries of the country, has organized specific courses in the trade schools of the county in production and service in the radio industry.

Another modern course is the one in stagecraft, in which students learn to construct scenery, do painting and decorating and electric wiring for illumination, offered by the Santa Barbara (Calif.) High School.

California has, in the Union High School, Fort Bragg, a program including courses in power-plant engineering, laundry work and linotype work. In the Los Angeles trade school there is a janitors' engineering course, covering heating, lighting and ventilation from the janitor's standpoint.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventure of a Sleepy-Head

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

MOST surely it ever a little boy had a comfortable bed and every reason for wanting to stay in it that boy was Noddy. It was the plumpest bed, and the bounciest bed, and the snuggest bed imaginable—altogether as satisfactory a bed as could be found in a day's journey. In it, Noddy could turn on one side and look out into the tree tops, or he could turn the other way and see all over the garden, or he could lie quite still and look at nothing but the pretty flowered walls and think sometimes when he was not sleepy, what a pleasant thing it was for a little boy to waken of a morning in his own warm bed.

Then more often than not, Noddy squirmed about luxuriously, snuggled down, and was off to sleep again. And that was just what he did on a certain morning, a sharp, crisp morning, when Mother had called up the stairway more than once, "Noddy! Noddy! Get up, my dear!" and again, "Noddy, son, get up now—buckwheat cakes for breakfast!"

Noddy was torn between the desire to hurry down and eat the hot, siruped cakes, and the wish to stay cuddled in his cozy bed. He would get up—no, he wouldn't get up just yet—in a few minutes, he would get up right now—he didn't want to, one bit—why—

But before he knew it, Noddy was out and running along the hall. How very queer though—was it the hall? Just for a moment it had seemed so, but no, the hall at home did not have a row of white beds on either side; and surely, it had never been so wide and so long, so very long!

"My! what a lot of beds!" thought Noddy, noticing too, that they were beds, not with smoothly drawn counterpanes, but with small rounded humps in them, as though each held someone—perhaps a little boy.

Down the Long Hall

On and on went Noddy down the long hall, faster and faster, looking first to one side and then to the other, trying to count the beds as he went, until he brought up at the far end before a high platform, all glittering and velvety, upon which sat the King and Queen. Noddy knew they were the King and Queen because a large sign said so. "King" was printed quite plainly over the head of the jolly looking fat man, and "Queen" was just as easy to read above the beautiful lady.

No one could possibly have been more surprised than Noddy. A King and Queen—on a marvelous throne! But he remembered his manners in time and made a bow that seemed to be correct, for the King held out his scepter, and the Queen smiled and patted him on the head. When she stretched out her arm, all the jewels about her tinkled like soft, tiny bells, so that Noddy wished she would keep on moving for the sound was very sweet.

Then the King, quite unexpectedly, let his smile slide away and said, in the most businesslike manner, "You are late!" And the Queen looked at him sorrowfully and repeated, "You are late!"

"But you may begin at once," said the King, picking up his morning paper and searching through it for the weather report, just as Noddy had more than once seen his own father do.

Begin at once? Noddy was puzzled. Whatever was he to begin, and how was he to begin it? He stood first on one foot and then on the other, fidgeting about as he always did when he couldn't get the answer to "How many feet are there in three yards?" or something like that, until the King looked over his paper and seemed surprised to find him still there.

"You may begin at once," he said. "They should have been up long ago." And he waved his hand majestically toward the rows of beds.

Noddy understood then that he was to wake whoever was sleeping there, and from the size and shape of the humps he knew they must be little boys.

"Hurry now!" said the King, turning to his paper and hunting for the market quotations. "Hurry, my dear!" repeated the Queen.

So down the long rows went Noddy, giving a shake here and a prod there, whispering loudly at every bedside, "Get up—it's late! Get up—it's late!"

It was rather a long trip, thought Noddy, and there were a tremendous lot of beds, but finally he was back and bowing before the King and Queen.

"It's done!" he announced proudly. "They are all getting up!"

The King looked out over Noddy's head and then burst into a laugh—such a hearty laugh that the tears ran down his cheeks and his face became almost as scarlet as the royal cushions.

"My dear, my dear," he said to the Queen when he had his breath again, "they are all getting up!"

The Queen cast one glance down the rows and broke into a perfect shower of silvery laughter. "So I see," she said, at last, and her eyes twinkled mischievously.

Noddy turned himself about, and oh, dear!—each and every bed had each and every hump under its counterpane exactly as it had been when he started on his rounds.

Quite suddenly, the King was businesslike again. "Wake them up!" he said shortly, folding his paper over to the sport sheet.

"Wake them up," repeated the Queen softly.

He would see to it that they were waked this time, and no mistake, thought Noddy, giving the first sleeper a pinch that ended in a pinch, and the second sleeper something very much the same.

Such vigorous digs they were, that it was very likely every boy would soon have been crawling out onto the rug if there had not been many things to interrupt Noddy in his work. First there was the bed with the two humps. When they got their punches which ended in pinches two little PLAY-SKOOOL boys came out from under the covers in a jiffy, and two voices chanted grumpily,

"We're Robert and Richard, two pretty men. We lie in bed till the clock strikes ten,—so there!"

And under the covers went the heads again.

Probably they were supposed to sleep late, decided Noddy, going on to the next bed. No better luck there! His sharp little pinch that ended in a pinch brought a cross fellow out of the blankets.

"Don't you know I'm to go at noon?" I used to go at 10 o'clock but now I go at noon. I'm the dillar, the dillar, the 10 o'clock scholar," and he disappeared beneath the blankets again.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Noddy, "they all have excuses. How am I to get them up if they won't get up?" He glanced cautiously back over his shoulder but the King was busy reading and the Queen had taken up her hooked rug and was absorbed in her work.

"Early to bed and early to rise—" began Noddy at the next bed, thinking some familiar quotation might have a good effect, but he got only so far when a loud "Quack! Quack!" above his head made him look up quickly. There in the window sat a bird, a blackbird, a large blackbird, who cleared his throat and announced in the most dignified manner, "Ladies and gentlemen, good evening! This is station S.L.E.E.P."

We will now sing "The Early Bird Gets the Worm." But instead, he seemed instantly to change his mind, for he spread his wings and flew away with a great swoosh.

On the very next window sill was another bird. "A birdie with a yellow bill," said Noddy to himself the minute he laid eyes on him. He tried hard to hear what the bird was saying, but he was sure that he had guessed right, but what with all the clocks that were ticking and tocking and whirring and buzzing and chiming and striking, he had to listen very closely before he was able to say, "Aren't you 'shamed, you sleepy-head!"

The Cuckoo Clock

"It only the clocks would stop!" wished Noddy. The only really pleasant one was the cuckoo clock that hung above the throne. When its door opened, instead of a wooden cuckoo, there came out a dear little woman in a pink checked dress (where had he seen a dress like that? he wondered) and in the sweetest voice she called out, "Buckwheat cakes for breakfast! Buckwheat cakes for breakfast!"

Noddy finished one row of beds and started slowly up the other. He was very tired and he was not yet half done with this task to which the King and Queen had set him. Why, oh, why, wouldn't these sleepy boys get up when they were called? Would he have to go on forever poking and prodding them, finding them fast asleep again when he looked back? Anxiously he worked his way toward the throne, dreading what the King would say.

"Buckwheat cakes for breakfast!" called the little woman from the door

of the cuckoo clock. "Buckwheat cakes for breakfast!" Louder and louder came the words, nearer and nearer sounded the voice. Noddy raised his eyes to the clock, in wonder that the little pink lady should be shouting so—but the clock had disappeared. And believe it or not, the King with his newspaper and the Queen with her hooked rug were nowhere to be seen. Nothing was left but the throne, which glittered and sparkled so brightly that Noddy rubbed his eyes with his knuckles—and opened them again to a flood of sunshine that came streaming in through the tree tops. The voice still called, "Buckwheat cakes for breakfast! Come, Noddy, come—it's getting very late!" Noddy scrambled out of his own bed as hungry as a starved little bear.

"Dear me!" Mother told him, as she poured the golden sirup over his cakes, "some little boys are very hard to wake up mornings. It's rather like work for the one who has to get them out of bed."

"I know it," sighed Noddy, thinking of his own experience along that line. "After this, Mother, you'll see I'm going to get up the first time I'm called!"

And he did!

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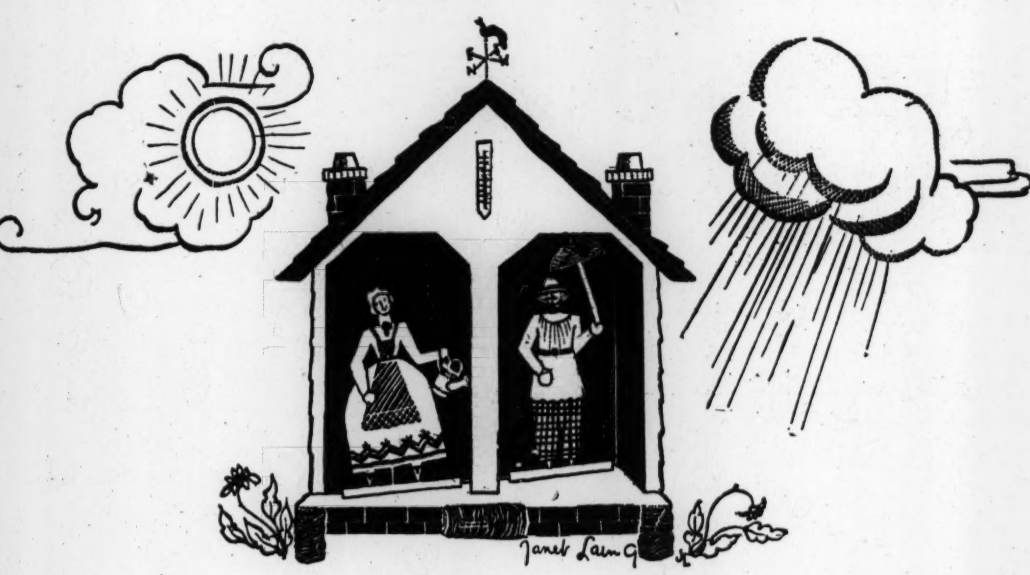
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And he did!



The Nursery Barometer

They did not speak throughout their life. The people thought them man and wife. If he came out, then she went in. As if a race each tried to win. But strange to say, this little pair Were always welcome everywhere. They always spoke the perfect truth To everybody, from their youth. But still they never spoke a word That anybody really heard.

And yet they told what sort of day (If wet, or fine), was on its way. If it meant rain the man came out As if the weather he would flout. But if the sun was showing fair The lady's smiling face was there. They never spoke a single word That anybody really heard. But silent as a little mouse They lived inside a weather-house.

Anna E. Williams.

The Mail Bag

Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Snubs: We are seven turtles living together as one happy family. There are four different species among us, and we represent five states and Mexico. Four of us are box tortoises, one is a diamond-back terrapin, and one is a diamond-back terrapin, and "Horace" calls Mexico his native land.

During the winter months we hibernate, but in early March the call of spring proves irresistible to us, and we venture forth from our burrows. For eight or nine months we enjoy life immensely. We love to swim and take long walks, and spend hours sunning ourselves. Our meals are a great source of enjoyment to us. We prefer a comfortable breakfast of lettuce and meat, and pieces of raw apples are our favorite luncheon. And sometimes, as a special treat for dinner, we have ice cream.

We will welcome all correspondence. Love to you, and Waddles and the Editor.

Puddy from Texas. Muddy from Kansas. Boxis and Kenneth from Illinois. Tot from Kentucky. Kid Spot-Head from Colorado. Horace from Mexico.

Richmond, California

Dear Editor: May I join the Mail Bag and receive mail from all parts of the world? I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have two sweet little pets at home. My kitten's name is Tabby and my puppy's name is Snubs. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I have lots of fun with my pets. I live in Richmond, California, and our house is on a hill. On clear days we can see San Francisco and the ferry building. Our house faces the Golden Gate.

I should like to have boys and girls around my age write to me. I will be sure to answer all letters. Maynard H.

Claresholm, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor: This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I live on quite an interesting farm. We have sixty cattle and twenty of them are milk cows. We have three saddle horses named Prince, Hippus and Solo. Two dogs, Jasper and Rex, and one cat, named Nipper.

I am 10 years old and I should like to correspond with any girl about my age. Cecile W.

Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Editor: I am 8 years old. We have a club on Saturdays and we have great fun. Last Saturday, we ran races and played house with large boxes and boards, and we had an old blanket for a roof. Next Saturday, we are go-

ing to dress ourselves up to look like animals, and practice for next Saturday's circus in our back yard.

There are two children in our family—Bobby, 5, and myself. We live in Burlingame. I have great fun playing with the children around our neighborhood. In school I like arithmetic best. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I should like some girl to write to me from any part of America or India.

[Perhaps you will write and tell us about the circus, Georgia.—Ed.]

Smethwick, Staffs, England

Dear Editor: I have attended West Bromwich Christian Science Sunday School just over five years. We have a children's Monitor meeting which is very helpful. I am 8 years old and should like to write to a boy my age. I love to feed the birds round our house every morning. I am very fond of flowers.

Ivan B.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I was 2 years old when I started to the Christian Science Sunday School. I enjoy it very much. I enjoy the Children's Page, too. I am 8 years old and I have a brother who is 10. We have no pets but later on we are going to get a dog. I should like to correspond with anyone who cares to write to me. Betty C.

Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. My aunt brings me the Monitor every Wednesday night. I like Snubs and Waddles best. I should like to hear from any boys my age (7). I am interested in animals and birds.

William M.

Sacramento, California

Dear Editor: I am just 6 years and in high first. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. We have a Persian cat. Her

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name is Sponge. She can climb trees and sleeps in a box on the back porch.

This city is warm in summer so we go swimming. I can swim under water. We live almost 100 miles from San Francisco. I should like to have some boy my age write to me.

Ralph P.

Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Editor: Today I started an airplane. We have manual training in our room in school. Next week I am going to have manual training. Today my school teacher let the children do anything they wanted to do, but not be noisy. Mother bought me a Halloween costume. I am 7 years old. Buddy B.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor: I like Snubs and Waddles and the Sundial. We have a beach and I like to play in the sand. I go to a picture show on Sunday afternoon, and sometimes I tell stories to myself. Mother reads the Sundial stories in the Monitor.

Will C.

Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Editor: This is my first Mail Bag letter. I like to read about Snubs and Waddles. Sometimes it seems as if they were just going to talk right out loud and to me.

I am in the second grade in school and am 7 years of age, and should like to write to any boy of the same age. We are having a Mail Bag meeting tonight. At first our meeting started with seven members, then it became so large that the members were divided into Seniors and Juniors. I am in the Junior Club. We meet every other week. Our meetings are very interesting, and if anyone would like to know more about them or if they would like to know about this beautiful city I live in, I will be very glad to tell them all I can.

I hope this letter is not too long and that I will hear from some boys.

William I.

Very busy they have all been, and their fur has become fine and thick. Next spring they will come forth, a little thin and hungry, but no less

A Good Way to Express Thankfulness

The story is told of a farmer who, was going along a lonely road to a mill long ago in the days of old England. In those days grain was taken to the mill in bags which were thrown over the backs of horses.

Presently his horse stumbled and fell, and the heavy sacks of grain landed on the ground. The farmer was at a loss to know what to do since he could not lift the sacks unaided.

He was glad indeed to see in the distance a man on horseback riding in his direction. But his hopes for help were short-lived since he saw, as the rider came nearer, that he was the nobleman who owned this vast estate. In those days a farmer would not have thought of asking aid of a nobleman.

The rider, however, was a nobleman in heart as well as in name. As soon as he saw the trouble the farmer was in he jumped from his horse and helped him replace the bags of grain on the animal's back. "If it had not been for your help, my lord, there is no telling how long I might have had to stay here. This is a lonely road and travelers are few. How can I ever hope to repay you for your kindness?" said the farmer.

"O, that is easily done! Whenever you happen to find anyone in trouble,

Preparing for Winter

LONG before we thought of storm doors and double windows the beavers were filling their storehouses with edible twigs and roots and the muskrats were busy at the brook-sides and in low swampy meadows, building their dome-shaped houses," relates a writer in Our Dumb Animals. "Very clever houses they are, with exits into open water and tunnels underground where roots furnish winter forage. Of they have mined long galleries and built warm nests in the river bank.

The field mice, too, have been getting ready for winter. Some of them, and their cousins the white-footed wood mice, have found their way into barns and houses, where they have been laying in stores of grain, acorns, and nuts.

The short-tailed meadow mouse has been burrowing down below the frost line and building there a nest of straw and twigs. In the woods Whitefoot often makes his feather-lined nest in a hollow tree, and occasionally one will appropriate an abandoned bird's nest, which he roofs over and makes snug. Sometimes, too, he will venture forth over the snow and harvest weeds or grass the bark of young saplings.

All the squirrel tribes have been industrious, the chipmunks making their tunnels and subterranean dwellings under old stone walls and in other such protected places. They began storing oats in August and have been harvesting nuts all through the fall.

The raccoon has been putting on a few extra layers of fat to help him through the frozen months, but he often wakes up and goes hunting over the snow. The same is true of the skunk.

Very busy they have all been, and their fur has become fine and thick. Next spring they will come forth, a little thin and hungry, but no less

eager for the new growth than we are ourselves.

If you want to know what preparing for winter really means, go out into the woods some frosty morning and watch. If you do not see much it will be because your eyes are not sharp enough, not because the activity is not there. All over the countryside keen, wise little creatures, far more numerous than you suspect, and very likely far more interesting than you realize, are doing just the sort of thing you have been doing yourself—making their houses tight and warm, getting new clothing and storing up food. It is but one more evidence of the kinship that exists between us and the rest of God's creatures.

How to Make a Rug For Your Doll House

A hooked rug like our grandmother's used to make would be very pretty for your doll's house. Here is the way to make one:

Cut a piece of burlap the size that you want your rug to be. Burlap is that coarse, loosely-woven material from which bags are often made. Any loosely-woven, coarse heavy goods may be used if Mother has no burlap.

Cut a number of strips about half an inch wide from old silk stockings, or from any other soft goods you may have. Use as many bright patches for your strips as you possibly can.

The rug is formed by pulling loops of the rugs through the burlap with a stout crochet hook. Mother will most likely have one in her knitting bag. Hold one of the colored strips under the burlap, stick the hook through from the top, and pull up a loop of the strip. Pull the loop through just far enough so that it will show nicely. Then close beside the first loop pull through another and another and another. Keep right on in this way until you have used all the strip and have covered a little part of the burlap. Then take a new strip and hook it through and so on until the rug is entirely covered. The burlap should not show through anywhere.

If you use a bright, then a dark strip of material to hook in, your rug will have a pretty mixed design which is known as "hit and miss." This kind is easiest to make and you should try it first.

Later, when you have learned to handle your hook well you will want to make some rugs of other patterns. To do this the pattern must be marked with a pencil on the burlap, then hooked in with different colors.

A. C. H.

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"I WISH I had RED WINGS!"

said the little Rabbit



"Once upon a time there was a little White Rabbit with two beautiful long ears and two bright eyes and four soft little feet—such a pretty little White Rabbit, but he wasn't happy."

"Just think, this little White Rabbit wanted to be somebody else instead of the nice little rabbit that he was."

"When Mr. Bushy Tail, the gray squirrel, went by, the little White Rabbit would say to his Mammy: 'Oh, Mammy, I wish I had a long gray tail like Mr. Bushy Tail's.'"

"And when Mr. Porcupine went by...."

We can't all have red wings, that's certain. Yet there are times when most of us wish for things we can't possibly have—and become unhappy because we can't have them!

"The Little Rabbit Who Wanted Red Wings," taken from My BOOKHOUSE, is a delightful story for children. They love to hear it, and they love also, to read it out loud, to talk like Old Mr. Ground Hog in a deep voice, or like the Little White Rabbit in a thin, small voice.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Most Beautiful Name

By BERTHA HUNT GOODRICH

A True Story

THE new doll had arrived on Thursday, Gloria's fourth birthday, but although it was now Sunday, Gloria still surveyed her treasure with a delight that was mingled with awe, so wonderful did it seem that this doll should have actually come to live with her, to be her very own.

The little playroom was filled with dolls. The twins, Milly and Molly, occupied the doll bed, the tiny, tiny baby, Bessie, was tucked in her miniature crib, a very ancient doll, minus her complexion, still smiled engagingly from her chair in the corner, and in the carriage, Jinny Rosamond sat in pink-satin splendor. But they were just dolls—this one was different.

Ever since Gloria began to comprehend what dolls were, she had wished for a doll exactly like this one, but she never could find the words to explain what she wanted. She only knew that when, in the store window, or in some other little girl's carriage, she saw a doll like this one, it seemed like the red and gold sunset, almost too beautiful to be true.

But somehow Mother had understood, and on Thursday morning there was waiting for her at the breakfast table what Gloria considered the most beautiful doll in all the world. Even now, when she looked at the soft, woolly, pink jacket and bonnet, and the lace-edged dress peeping beneath, and when she took the soft, little bundle that looked exactly like a year-old baby, and hugged it close, admiring anew the dimpled hands and adorable smile, her happiness was complete.

Today she wished she could find the most beautiful name in all the world for her precious baby. Brother George, thinking of a favorite playmate, had suggested "Gladys," but Gloria had rejected that. Unconsciously she was searching for a very special name for this beloved doll.

While she was still wishing for a name, Mother called her to come to dinner. Downstairs, she shyly shook hands with Daddy's friend, Mr. Evans, who had been invited to dinner. She and George liked Mr. Evans, quite the best of all the friends that

came to Sunday dinner, for he had a merry twinkle in his eye, and such an understanding smile! And he always talked about something that made George and Gloria want to listen, and that was why they liked him the very best of all the friends.

While Mother was serving the dessert, George asked if he might get his new Bible to show Mr. Evans. As he proudly displayed the soft leather binding, and the wonderful thumb-index that made "Ecclesiastes" as easy to find as "John," Mr. Evans said, "Did you know, George, that years ago a boy like you never had a Bible of his very own? Bibles were so rare and so expensive that there was only one in a whole village, and that one was chained to the pulpit in the church."

The idea of a book being chained to anything seemed so strange that the children were eager to hear more about it.

"When I was a little boy and lived in Wales, across the ocean," continued Mr. Evans, "my grandmother used to tell me this story. I suppose her grandmother told it to her, for although it is a true story, it happened much more than a hundred years ago."

A Little Welsh Girl
"At this time, very few of the little boys and girls could read, for books were very scarce, and they did not have great schools then as you have now. But there was a little Welsh girl, named Mary Jones, who walked several miles each week to the home of a kind lady who taught her to read. This lady had a copy of several chapters of the Bible, and it was from this that Mary learned to read."

"Every week she trudged over the rough mountain roads to the home of her kind friend, and she grew to love the Bible verses so much that she longed to have a Bible for her very own. She thought she would rather own a Bible than anything else in the whole world. She was a very poor little girl, but she decided that she would try to earn money enough to buy one some day. She was hardly as old as George, but she saved the money she earned, bit by bit, for a long, long time, although she did not even know where to go to buy a Bible, for they were very scarce."

"One day she heard that a Mr. Charles, a minister way over in Bala, had some Bibles, and she thought she might buy one from him. Now Bala was a long distance from her home, at least 25 miles—and of course



H. Armstrong Roberts

A Rainy Day

We always like a rainy day,
When we must stay indoors to play,
For there are many things to do,
That make a lovely day for you.

With dolls to dress and books to read,
Our kitten and the dog to feed,—
And oh, it is such fun to think
The flowers are asking for a drink.

Sometimes we sing our dolls to sleep
Before the fire—and then we keep
Quite still, as on the rug we lie—
They never waken up nor cry.

Close by the window we all wait,
And watch for Daddy when he's late;
We look right through the rain—and then—
We see him coming home again!

Emilie Blackmore Stapp

there were no railroads then. The rough road to the little village of Bala lay through the mountains, and in those days there were bold robbers who attacked people who traveled this lonely road. Little Mary Jones had heard about them, too, but so great was her desire to get a Bible for her very own that she did not worry about robbers.

"Early one morning, she put her precious savings in her pocket and slipped out of the little cottage that was her home. "She wore a little red flannel petticoat," continued Mr. Evans. "I don't know why all little girls' petticoats of those days were red. Perhaps it was because red is such a pretty color, or perhaps they thought it looked warmer; but anyway, every little girl wore a red flannel petticoat. And it was fortunate that she had the warm red petticoat, for she did not have shoes or stockings. Her little feet were bare, and that made walking over the stony roads much harder, but she was so happy thinking about the Bible that was to be her very own that she did not greatly mind the stones, or the lonely road, or the long, long walk."

"The Road to Bala
"But it was much farther to Bala than she had ever imagined, and when she grew very, very tired, it was hard not to be discouraged. But she walked and walked and walked, and never even thought of turning back. Finally, when it began to get dark, and she was so tired that she could hardly take another step, she saw a few lights twinkling in the distance and knew that she was near the little town of Bala."

"At last she reached the home of Mr. Charles, but there was not a single light in the house, and although she knocked and knocked, no one came to the door, and the poor child dropped down on the doorstep in tears. "Soon some kind people found her and explained that Mr. Charles had not returned home, but would probably come soon. When she told them how far she had walked and why she had come, they invited her to come inside to rest and wait for Mr. Charles."

"When Mr. Charles came home and heard her story, he knew she was a very brave little girl to walk that long distance alone, but poor Mr. Charles was very, very sad, for he did not have a single Bible for her. They were so expensive that I doubt if Mary Jones's savings would have been nearly enough to pay for one, even if he had one to sell. However, he told her that she should have a Bible of her own some day, and that while she was resting he would copy several chapters of the

New Testament for her to take home to keep. That made her very happy, and he sat at his desk a long time, writing out several chapters in his beautiful handwriting. And then he told them all about little Mary Jones. And someone said, 'If for

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Games for Thanksgiving Day

Cut-Up Turkey—In this game the players are divided into two groups of equal number. The groups are seated opposite each other at a long table or several small ones placed together. The first player in each line is given a turkey cut-out and a pair of scissors. When the signal is given each "first player" must cut her turkey into four pieces, jumble the parts and hand them to the next player in line. Those receiving the cut-up turkeys must lay the pieces together so as to form turkeys. They must do this as quickly as possible and then pass the jumbled pieces to the player next in line, who must again place the pieces into turkey form. Thus the cut-up turkeys go down the lines on both sides simultaneously, and in each instance are put together properly again. The side which first succeeds in getting the turkey to the other end of the line is the winner.

Thanksgiving Hunt—For this game prepare a number of small squares of cardboard, allowing 12 or more pieces for each player. On each of these small cardboard squares print one of the letters of the word "Thanksgiving." Hide the cards about the room. At a given signal the hunt begins, each player keeping up the search until 12 cards are found. Then she ceases the hunt and tries to exchange some of the letters she has found for such others as she may need to make her cards spell "Thanksgiving." Thus the players who have found their 12 cards go merrily on exchanging letters among themselves. The rest go on with the hunt until the allotted number is

found, when they join in the exchange. The first to complete her word is the winner, but the matching should go on until a majority of the players have completed their words.

A Shopping Bag for Your Doll

You can make a fine shopping bag for your doll from an old felt hat, or other very heavy woolen material. By looking through your drawing book or some old magazines, you will be likely to find a basket that will furnish you with a pattern. Trace the outlines through a piece of thin paper and paste this on cardboard. Cut out around your lines and you will have the pattern for your shopping bag in a pretty basket shape.

Lay this pattern on the felt and cut out two pieces exactly alike, one for the back and another for the front of the bag. If your felt is dark in color, put some stitches of gay silk floss or yarn on the one piece to brighten it up a bit and make it more attractive. Fasten the two pieces of your felt together by sewing over and over around the edges with bright cord or yarn. Do not sew around the top or around the handle of the basket-shaped shopping bag. This is to be left open for dolly's packages.

If you cannot find a basket-shaped pattern, you can make a shopping bag out of two squares with a round handle cut on to, or sewed to each. After you have filled the bag with some make-believe packages and hung it on dolly's arm, she will look as if she had just come home from a delightful trip to the stores.

When Dynamite Went Off

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

JUST outside the mountain town where Dilly and Dally lived was a long, narrow street. In the middle of the street was the most entrancing assortment of little mountain burros that the twins had ever seen. All summer they had begged to be allowed to have a ride on the burros, which could hold a passenger's length of time. But Mother had thought it best to wait until there were fewer tourists crowding the streets and roads. Now it was fall and most of the tourists had left.

One Saturday morning when Uncle Jerry drove in from his farm, he called to the twins as soon as he reached their gate and said, "If your mother is willing, I'll treat you to that burro ride you've been wanting so long."

With two shouts of glee, Dilly and Dally scampered into the house. "Oh, Mother, Uncle Jerry says he'll treat us to a burro ride if you're willing," exclaimed Dilly.

"Please, may we go now? PLEASE!" exclaimed Dally. "Yes, I think you may," agreed Mother, smiling at their joyful excitement. "Be careful. And don't ride too far."

With grateful hugs for her permission and the assurance that they would be careful and not ride too far, Dilly and Dally clambered into Uncle Jerry's car and were off to the burro stable. It was glorious to be whizzing along in the bright morning sunshine toward this long-wished-for adventure, and the twins were in a glow of anticipation.

Uncle Jerry parked his car near the stables and Dilly and Dally almost tumbled out in their eagerness to inspect the burros. Dilly reached them first. They were lined up in the long narrow building which had a roof but no sides. And one of them was advancing curiously toward her.

"Oh, see this cunning little baby one," called Dilly to Dally. "He isn't the least bit afraid. See how friendly he is." He was a rusty black, long-legged little fellow, and as the baby of the lot he was used to much attention and petting.

"Oh, wouldn't I love to have him for a pet!" exclaimed Dilly. "But he's too little to ride, isn't he?" she asked the attendant.

"Yes, he is now, but he'll be ready to give you a ride next summer," answered the attendant. "You can take your pick of the others, though."

Dilly knew at once which one she preferred. "I choose this one, she said, pointing to a gentle-looking, small gray burro. "What is his name, or don't they have names?"

"Yes, they are all named," replied the attendant. "The little fellow's name is Snooze. That one you have chosen is Ketchup."

"What a funny name," laughed Dilly. "Which one do you choose, Dally?"

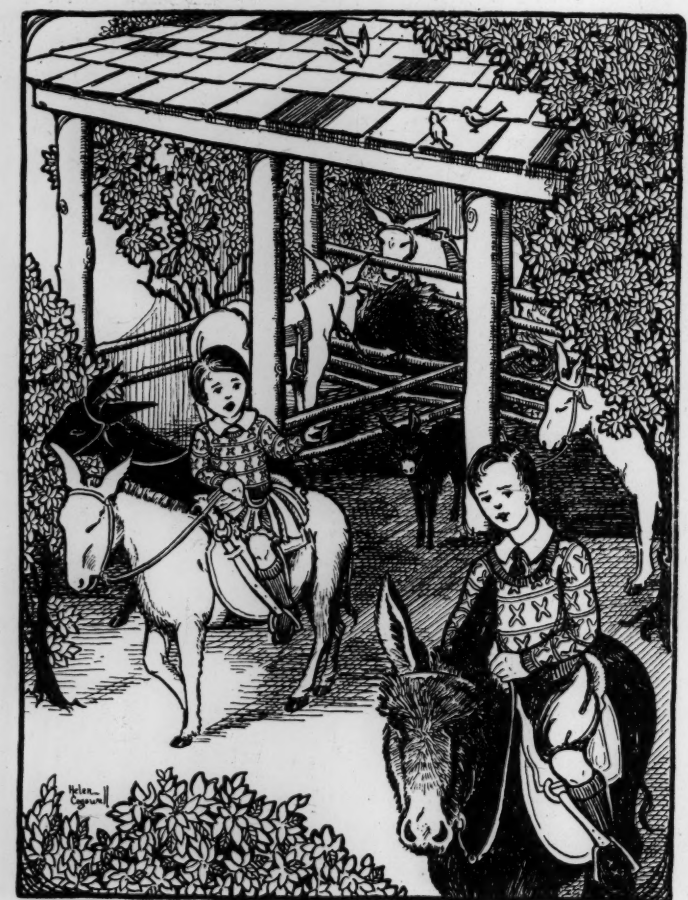
True to his name, Dally was dallying. First he half decided on this one and then on that one, until Dilly's impatience and Uncle Jerry's urging brought his indecision to an end. But there was one sure thing about Dally. When he once made up his mind it stayed up—unless something very unsettling occurred!

"I choose this one," he at last stated definitely, patting the fat sides of the burro he indicated.

"Are they all gentle and quiet?" asked Uncle Jerry.

"Perfectly," answered the attendant. "Sometimes one of them gets balky and won't move, but no one's ever fallen off one yet. Here, Sonny," speaking to Dally, who was trying to scramble up on the burro's back without any assistance, "I'll help you up. Well, if you haven't chosen Dynamite!"

"Dynamite!" exclaimed Uncle Jerry. "I hope he wasn't named for his disposition. If he acts in accord-



Drawing by Helen Cogswell

"Giddap!" Commanded Dally.

But we haven't had him very long, so perhaps you'd feel better if the boy tried one of the others. That real dark one, Rastus, is as gentle as a lamb."

"But I'd rather ride Dynamite. I like him best," asserted Dally-with-his-mind-made-up. So he finished mounting Dynamite.

Uncle Jerry hoisted Dilly up on Ketchup's broad back, and at a word from the attendant the little burro ambled leisurely along the trail. But Dynamite refused to budge. He stood as motionless as the middle of the path as though he had been one of the bronze burro souvenirs that stood on the counter in the curio shop.

"Giddap!" commanded Dally. Dynamite moved to the extent of wiggling one ear. The attendant gave him an encouraging slap on the flank. Uncle Jerry urged him to get a move on him. Dilly shrieked, "Come on!" and Dynamite stood stock still.

Then suddenly from a faint and far-

away distance came the sound of a band playing. This was the morning that the High School band was to give a concert in the park, and apparently the boys were enlivening their street car ride with a little preliminary music.

With the first sound of the music, Dynamite pricked up his ears. Dally felt his body stiffen. Then with

a suddenness like that of streak of lightning he began to prance up and down the path. The unexpectedness and jerkiness of his movements loosened Dally's hold, so that all at once he found himself sitting on the ground instead of on the burro. Dilly slid off Ketchup's back and came running over to her twin.

Dally jumped up and in a moment they were all laughing heartily at Dynamite's absurd antics. The closer the music came, the harder Dynamite pranced. Not until it stopped did he stop.

"I guess I'll ride Rastus after all," exclaimed Dally. "I've made up my mind that I don't care to ride Dynamite either when he does go off or when he doesn't!"

So Dilly rode Ketchup and Dally rode Rastus and they could talk of nothing else for a week but of their burro ride and how Dynamite went off!

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B—A great deal of youthful smartness is concentrated in this double-breasted English tweed coat, which its proud owner can hardly wait to show his friends. Misty blue, tan, brown, \$20.

C—All ready to slip into his coat this youngster looks around to see who is admiring his angora bonnet (\$5.00) and angora sacque (\$12.50). Pink or white. Wool mittens, \$1.50.

D—Little Miss Big-as-a-Minute looks happy and is . . . for her lace-like shawl of Shetland wool keeps her warm as toast. White, pink, blue, \$3.

E—The young lad, who all unconsciously assumes a favorite pose of Napoleon, wears a new version of a very popular fashion. Soft wool, in larkspur blue, tulip green, mauve, white, \$7.

F—A plaid wool skirt (\$5.00) and a wool cardigan (\$4), topped by a fringed plaid wool scarf (\$3) make a delightful ensemble for Winter days. The plaids in red or navy . . . the sweaters in red, navy, tan or white.

G—This serious little fellow wears one of the new Redleaf suits of light-weight wool jersey. Larkspur blue, oakwood, geranium red, tulip green, navy blue, \$4.

H—Little Miss Curly Top's frock, made with bloomers, echoes the smart details of her brother's suit, and comes in the same beautiful colors, \$5.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD WINS Three in Tie for Lead of Standing

**Woods' Point-After
Field Goal Decide Great
Football Game**

Giving the best exhibition of football that it has displayed in any game this fall, the Harvard varsity team defeated the Yale varsity in their annual game, Saturday, at Soldiers Field, Boston, by a score of 19 to 13. The largest crowd that has ever witnessed a football game in Harvard's Stadium, some 55,000 saw Capt. James E. Barrett and his Crimson players maintain for 60 minutes of play the kind of football that they had shown flashes of in previous games, but had not been able to sustain during the early West Point Dartmouth and Michigan games, and defeat a Yale eleven which entered the game a strong favorite to win as the result of victories over West Point, Dartmouth and Princeton.

While both Harvard and Yale had backfield players who showed fine offensive ability, notably E. A. Mays Jr. and J. O. Dowd, the latter being the star on the defensive for Harvard, Yale's rushing was very little behind Harvard's, with Capt. W. W. Greene 30 at tackle, T. T. Hester 22, end, showing up the best for the Blue.

Scoring All in Second Quarter

The story of the attacking strength of the two teams is told in the second quarter when all of the scoring was done. After Harvard had repulsed a Yale attack by blocking a field-goal attempt by A. J. Booth Jr., 32, Yale's backfield star who did not appear to be in his best shape, the Crimson recovered the ball on its 18-yard line and without surrendering it went down the field for a touchdown by W. R. Harper 28. This advance was featured by two fine rushes by Devin, Wood kicked a field goal which gave Harvard her 10-point total.

Yale Scores on Forward

Yale scored its touchdown soon after Wood's field goal, which was kicked to Yale's 14-yard line. Yale running the ball back to her 37-yard line, Yale kicked a field goal which gave her 13 points. Devin, Wood kicked a field goal which gave Harvard her 10-point total.

Harvard Wins

Harvard won the game by a score of 19 to 13. The game was a close one, with both teams showing fine football. Harvard's defense was particularly strong, and their offense was also effective. Yale's offense was also good, but they were unable to score more than 13 points.

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BLACKPOOL IS SUPERSEDED

**Oldham Athletic Goes to the
Top of Second Division
in English League**

NEW YORK (AP)—Alton K. Marsden, 30, who scored 108 points for Dartmouth College before meeting with a mishap in his game against Yale, now may feel almost assured of individual leadership in the eastern section.

The last two threats against this supremacy faded Saturday when W. C. Hinkel 32 and his Bucknell mates went scoreless before the Fordham defense as Ringle of Gallaudet fell far short in his final bid against Shepherd College of West Virginia.

Ringle scored 12 points, running his total to 83 and taking at least temporary possession of second place.

The season approaches its final games with only one goal from the field credited to any of the scoring leaders—A. J. Booth's three-pointers against Dartmouth three weeks ago.

Eastern players scoring 50 or more points and New Englanders making more than 30 follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division				
Team	W	L	For	Agst
Manchester City	10	2	21	20
Leeds United	9	3	21	20
Sheffield Wednesday	9	3	21	20
West Ham United	9	3	21	20
Derby County	8	4	20	19
Liverpool	7	4	20	19
Sheff. Wednesday	7	4	20	19
Arsenal	6	5	20	19
Birmingham	6	5	20	19
Sheff. Wednesday	6	5	20	19
Leicester City	6	5	20	19
Huddersfield Town	6	5	20	19
Sheff. Wednesday	6	5	20	19
Bolton Wanderers	6	5	20	19
Middlesbrough	6	5	20	19
Everton	6	5	20	19
Sunderland	6	5	20	19
Newcastle United	6	5	20	19
Grimsby Town	6	5	20	19
Manchester United	6	5	20	19

Second Division				
Team	W	L	For	Agst
Oldham Athletic	11	3	18	14
Blackpool	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	9	5	18	14
Bury	9	5	18	14
Wolverhampton	9	5	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	9	5	18	14
West Bromwich	8	6	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	8	6	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	8	6	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	8	6	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	8	6	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	8	6	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	8	6	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	8	6	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	8	6	18	14

Third Division—North				
Team	W	L	For	Agst
Port Vale	10	4	18	14
Stockport County	10	4	18	14
Darlington	10	4	18	14
Acreington	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14

Third Division—South				
Team	W	L	For	Agst
Plymouth Argyle	10	4	18	14
Rangers	10	4	18	14
Bournemouth	10	4	18	14
Brighton & Hove	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14

SCOTTISH LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	For	Agst
Aberdeen	11	3	18	14
Celtic	10	4	18	14
Hearts	10	4	18	14
Kilmarnock	10	4	18	14
St. Mirren	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
Sheff. Wednesday	10	4	18	14
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BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU				
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Plymouth Argyle, leader of the second section of the division, came very near losing its proud record of avoiding defeat in every match in this competition. It was in a victory over Tottenham Hotspur in the first round of the season, when the match was a goal behind, Argyle, however, drew level amid scenes of great excitement.				
The weather in most parts of the country made good football difficult and brought about some rather peculiar results. For example, in the match between Villa and Middlesbrough the latter was awarded two penalty kicks which should have meant two certain scores. But both were missed, and Villa won by the odd goal in five.				
The highest score of the day was Southampton's 5 goals, 1 goal by the Londoners, United in the Northern section of the Third Division, where Port Vale retains its commanding lead by a score of 10 to 1.				
London's many clubs did not distinguish themselves very greatly, and the only ones to prove victorious were Tottenham Hotspur in the second division and Brentford and Fulham in the southern section of the third division.				
Elsewhere there is an extraordinarily interesting duel taking place between the Glasgow Rangers and Aberdeen. The latter, who have been in a place ready to leap up at any place on the part of the first pair, Saturday, Aberdeen was victorious, and so was Celtic. The latter, who have been in a place ready to leap up at any place on the part of the first pair, Saturday, Aberdeen was victorious, and so was Celtic.				
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MASTERS IS STILL Leading the East Little Chance of His Being Displaced in Football Standing

NEW YORK (AP)—Alton K. Marsden, 30, who scored 108 points for Dartmouth College before meeting with a mishap in his game against Yale, now may feel almost assured of individual leadership in the eastern section.

The last two threats against this supremacy faded Saturday when W. C. Hinkel 32 and his Bucknell mates went scoreless before the Fordham defense as Ringle of Gallaudet fell far short in his final bid against Shepherd College of West Virginia.

Ringle scored 12 points, running his total to 83 and taking at least temporary possession of second place.

The season approaches its final games with only one goal from the field credited to any of the scoring leaders—A. J. Booth's three-pointers against Dartmouth three weeks ago.

Eastern players scoring 50 or more points and New Englanders making more than 30 follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division				
Team	W	L	For	Agst
Manchester City	10	2	21	20
Leeds United	9	3	21	20
Sheffield Wednesday	9	3	21	20
West Ham United	9	3	21	20
Derby County	8	4	20	19
Liverpool	7	4	20	19
Sheff. Wednesday	7	4	20	19
Arsenal	6	5	20	19
Birmingham	6	5	20	19
Sheff. Wednesday	6	5	20	19
Leicester City	6	5	20	19
Huddersfield Town	6	5	20	19
Sheff. Wednesday	6	5	20	19
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SENATORS AND BRUINS TRIUMPH

Both Teams Undefeated—
N. Y. Rangers, Canadiens
and Chicago Also Win

defeated the New York Americans here Sunday night in a National Hockey League game by a score of 3 to 2. It was the third successive defeat of the season for the locals. The appearance of Bruce in the American lineup improved play, but hardly enough to match that of the Canadians.

American score: first, when McVeigh beat Hawthorn on a pass from Conacher. Wasnie and Lepine then scored for Canadians on assists from McVeigh and Hawthorn. The Americans tied the score before the end of the second period and Larochelle converted a pass from St. Mantha for Canadians' first goal in the overtime.

Other than the victory Harvard gained over its traditional rival, Yale, 10 to 6, in their forty-first encounter, Saturday's play on eastern gridirons resulted in little more than local importance. By this it is meant that while the games were far from unimportant to the contestants and their followers, they were not of the nationwide interest that has been occurring the last few week-ends.

Harvard's victory actually had the eastern stage to themselves and followed to the letter the expectations of a Harvard-Yale affair with a hard-fought game, close scoring, and an interspersed with thrills but conservative football rule. Because of the many games to be played this coming Saturday, Saturday's schedule was much lighter than customary. There are now only two undefeated major teams of the East, and one of them, Yale, closed its season Saturday with a 14-to-0 victory over Bucknell while the only all-victorious major team of the West, the University of Minnesota, closed its season on Thursday with Pennsylvania State for an opponent—unless, of course, the Panthers arrange a post-season football game.

Maroons Too Strong

Bucknell had defeated Penn State the previous week-end and was rated strong enough even to provide an upset of Yale. The Maroons, however, reckoning that the powerful Maroons had had an easy game the past week-end, and in this final game, were prepared to extend their unbeaten record to 12. They were not to be so easily deceived. Consequently Bucknell's efforts, though valiant at all times, were inadequate and the Maroons really had the game won long before the 14-to-0 score was reached.

You can talk about Harvard-Yale as much as you wish but not to follow the fourth period when the Maroons' interests are and will be completely centered on the achievement of their own eleven for sometime to come. Because of the Maroons' victory, a string of 10 successive victories for Lafayette against Lehigh Saturday, when the latter triumphed by one point, 13 to 12, they were able to read about the deeds of Harvard, Notre Dame and Stanford later, but do not bother them now.

It was the football game of the hour for Lehigh and the name of Arthur Davidovitz 30, who kicked the all-important field goal, was well recalled to Lehigh followers. There were only 13,000 viewed the game as compared with the 18,000 who saw the Harvard-Yale game, but that does not detract one particle from the importance of the victory on Taylor Field, Bethlehem, Pa., where the Maroons' third game between the two since 1884 and was the first Lehigh victory since 1918.

Academics Triumph

The two United States academies, military and naval, also triumphed Saturday, the former defeating Ohio Wesleyan, 12 to 6, and the latter defeating West Virginia Wesleyan, 30 to 6. Both teams started second-string players, but to succeed completely they were forced to use their first-string players. The Army eleven in particular had to bring forth its real power for Ohio Wesleyan furnished genuine opposition and no success came until the second half when it took Capt. C. K. Cagle 30 to 0. J. H. Murrel 30 to 0. The Cadets varied on the score.

New York University presented too varied an offense and too strong a defense for the good little Rutgers eleven and won a 14-to-0 victory. The Rutgers held the Violets to a scoreless tie through the first half, but long runs and forward passes broke the ranks of the visitors in the two closing quarters.

Like most of the favored eleven facing smaller opponents last Saturday, the Rutgers eleven proved to be their path to victory questionable until the closing minutes. Springfield held Holy Cross to 6-to-6 tie until the third quarter when the Spartans were necessary and finally yielded, 22 to 6, while Boston College scored one touchdown call upon the first period and the University of New Hampshire scored one touchdown call upon the first period and the University of New Hampshire scored one touchdown call upon the first period.

The same teams met Nov. 21, Los Angeles winning, 10-to-0,

SMALL PUBLIC INTEREST IN LONDON STOCKS

for Gold Position

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LONDON—Despite the temporary tightness of money the financial district reflects an easier feeling with calmer waters ahead, but the markets were featureless, and there was small public interest. Values of securities on

The stock exchange was restricted and there was an irregular tendency after the usual week-end accumulation of business was worked off.

Gilt-edged issues were easier after a firm opening, and the funding loan was 85%. Industrials were dull. Margarines, were weak, due to the terms of fusion with Lever Brothers, Union being 3%.

Tin shares showed some activity with the commodity at 190 3-16 on bullish views of the prospect for an agreement at the meeting of producers on

Wednesday, on a 10 per cent cut in output. But informed opinion is skeptical of the ultimate advantages of a policy of restriction.

De Beers was flat at 10% on bearish marketing reports. Rhodesians were mostly easier, and oils and rubber were featureless. Markings on the official list on Friday were 6054, compared with 7762 the previous week.

Following the arrival of £1,100,000 in sovereigns from Argentina on Friday, a steamer due on Wednesday is believed to be bringing a further

£2,000,000 from the same source, and the first installments of a total of £4,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia are nearing this country. As a result, the gold position of the Bank of England is looking brighter in the market's eyes.

Money is extremely stringent, due to the large excess of treasury bill payments over maturities and substantial borrowing for the week from the Bank of England is forecast this afternoon. But dealers report inability to obtain any 90-day bills over a 4.23-32 per cent.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Who's Looking for Deadlocks?

ISN'T it just a bit early to begin consigning the forthcoming London Naval Conference to failure? It is well known by this time that speculative and hostile journalism damaged the negotiations at Geneva in 1927 and was a factor in its untimely break-up. The experience of the delegates at the Reparations Conference in Paris last summer also yields an instructive lesson. After the conference had advanced to its more complicated tasks, hardly a morning passed that some newspaper did not predict its immediate disruption. It never disrupted.

The principal business of international conferences is to compose conflicting policies, and it is both superficial and destructive to construe every development that does not look like an open-and-shut agreement as evidence of ultimate failure.

And now before the London session has even opened, some of the news dispatches have one group after another already preparing to withdraw. From Tokyo comes the cable that, unless Japan's demands for a higher cruiser ratio are granted, their delegates may quit the conference table. There emanates from Washington another report which construes certain remarks of Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, to mean that if one contingency or another arises at London, the American delegation will pack up and start for home. There are other dispatches to the same effect.

It is one of the difficulties of public diplomacy that the points of conflict in international negotiations are more vividly emphasized than points of agreement. Statesmen may be in harmony about all the essential issues of a naval understanding, but the lone question of dispute finds itself flung into the headlines and mirrored to the world as the forerunner of another deadlock. After the multitude of "deadlocks" that were constantly reported and that never occurred at the Reparations Conference, we should begin to take our deadlocks with a pinch of salt.

Happily, the preparations for the London Conference are proceeding steadily and thoroughly. London has been in constant conversation with the ambassadors of the interested powers, and Washington has been following a similar course. Ambassador Dawes is now in Paris explaining the American point of view to the Quai d'Orsay, and acquiring a first-hand grasp of the French position. While once the Franco-Italian differences on the Mediterranean appeared rather ominous, the prospects of agreement have been greatly enhanced during the last few days.

The spirit of agreement is apparent among the peoples of every nation represented at the coming conference. Men of good will, to use President Hoover's apt phrase, can be expected to write this spirit of agreement into a treaty which will reduce the dangers of naval competition and lift something of the burden of its vast and futile expense.

Labor Digs Into the Coal Problem

THE British Labor Government, like its predecessors, has grappled with the coal problem, only to be immersed in difficulties. Divested of technical complications, the general effect of the Government's proposals for reform of the industry may be summarized as follows: Reduction of a half-hour daily in underground working time, as a primary step toward fulfillment of the pledge to restore the seven-hour day; and establishment of so-called marketing schemes under which coal production and prices are to be regulated under legal compulsion by district and national committees of owners. Special committees, including consumers, are to watch the operation of these schemes and advise if action in the public interest is considered necessary. A national wages board is to be set up, to which appeals from decisions of existing district boards can be made. Mining royalties are to be acquired gradually by the state on terms and by methods not yet announced.

The chief criticism the Government will have to meet in Parliament is based on apprehensions that the proposals in their present form may induce the industry to drift along with simple output control and the higher prices thus made possible, so retarding, if not actually preventing, the more drastic reorganization without which it is held the industry cannot be revived. The reply of the Government will probably be that, with opinion in the industry so acutely divided, it is only possible to advance toward wider reconstruction by stages. The ministers have already announced, indeed, that further measures, including compulsory unification to facilitate technical reorganization, are under consideration.

Another point which has provoked apprehensive discussion is the proposal to assist export trade by permitting a levy on all coal produced. The feeling is expressed that if this shoreshadow a sharper international price struggle, carried on by means of a subsidy at the expense of home consumers, the result may be serious. To this it is replied that the power is permissive, and that its possible use is not contemplated until every effort has been made to reach an arrangement with continental competitors to prevent uneconomic price cutting.

The British coal industry is entering a critical era of far-reaching change in organization and

methods so that the results of the present proposals will depend largely on how they are applied and supplemented. With the establishment for the first time of a national controlling body, the possibility of an international coal agreement on lines suggested by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations at last comes within the sphere of practical effort.

Limit the Lobby Inquiry

IT WOULD seem to be a debatable question whether the inquiry into what are called lobby activities at Washington should be indefinitely extended. That the under-cover methods and devices by which the representatives of interests seeking special and profitable privileges from the Government should be laid bare and made subject to regulation or prohibition, as it may seem necessary, is certainly sufficiently reasonable. But when effort is made to influence Congress on matters in which no possible individual profit is concerned, and which only secondarily relate to the economic life of the country, it would seem that those engaged in this propaganda ought not to be subjected to the same form of questioning that is applied to the paid agents of the sugar trust, or other profit-seeking corporations.

It is announced, for example, that the chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee proposes to summon for examination representatives of peace societies at Washington. It is perfectly well known that many organizations interested in the maintenance of peace have their representatives there, and that they are active in their efforts to check any tendency toward legislation which in their opinion may enhance the danger of war. We are told, also, that representatives of the American Legion are to be summoned, and likewise those who represent before Congress each side of the hotly discussed issue of prohibition. It may well be asked whether in the case of any one of these forms of organized propaganda a senatorial inquiry is warranted at this time.

Of course it is true that there is an economic side to each of these warmly debated issues. The advocates of enduring peace insist that they are seeking to reduce the proportion of the federal revenues expended upon wars or in paying for past wars, while their opponents, of course, point out the part preparedness plays in maintaining shipyards, munition factories, and manufacturers of aircraft. The prohibition issue has its economic aspect, but while it may be alleged, possibly without justification, that the foes of this measure derive support from former brewers and distillers, the financial obligations of its friends can be drawn from people engaged in the agitation for patriotic purposes only.

The appetite for investigating, of course, grows upon that on which it feeds. Rarely was an investigation started in Washington that its promoters did not strive to carry it far beyond the scope originally outlined. It would seem the part of common sense to confine the investigation into the activities of lobbyists to those members of this somewhat discredited craft who seek a positive personal profit from legislation for employers who are engaged in manufacturing or other business which may be affected by congressional action.

Ontario's Quaint Tip to Drinkers

THERE is something Gilbertian in one of the first steps taken after the Ontario elections by the Liquor Board of that Province. With each permit granted, the board will present to the recipient a treatise on temperance. It was, perhaps, too much to expect that the treatise should commence with the words, "To those about to drink—don't." But the Government has at last inferentially admitted the evils resulting from drinking.

A special warning is to be issued to the purchaser of liquor as to drinking and driving, severe penalties being enforceable for "drunken driving." New regulations are also to be introduced to make the general act more effective, a tacit admission, if admission were necessary, of the failure of the act hitherto to "control." Liquor store managers, in other words Government agents, are to be instructed how to keep the liquor business under control. This one would suppose they had been doing for the last three years, but evidently such has not been the case.

The Government is again loud in its professions (as it was three years ago) of what it intends to do to make Ontario more sober. During the campaign it promised the voters a more effective administration of the provisions of the act if again returned to power. Certainly conditions at the end of three years of Government "control" demand improvement. What are those conditions? Drunkenness has greatly increased; the consumption of liquor is reported to have doubled; and crime and automobile accidents have increased at a lamentable rate. It must be plain to the most ardent supporter of the so-called Control Act that there is very great room for improvement in carrying out its provisions. All law-abiding people, prohibitionists and others, will join in the hope that the Government will have better success with its "temperance campaign" than it has had with "control."

Clearing Skies on the Pacific

THERE is cause for believing, in the light of recent developments, that a stable peace is coming to the Pacific. This does not mean that all the international problems of this section have been solved. With the situation in Manchuria what it is, and with China's revolution passing through another period of fighting, it is all too obvious that the Orient still has its danger spots. But over against these disturbances can be set several clear signs of an improving situation.

Take as an example the recent session of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto. In that institute practically every nation having interests in the Pacific basin was represented. Chinese said all that they wanted to say about Japanese policy in Manchuria. Japanese said all that they wanted to say about American policy in immigration matters. American and British delegates expressed themselves freely about the

course of China's Nationalist Government. There were even unofficial Russian observers present to say whatever they desired about the policies of all the "capitalist" states.

Half a dozen years ago a discussion of such candor, held in such a place, would have been out of the question. To have attempted it would have produced an uproar throughout the East. Today, plain speaking is not only possible, but is accepted in good spirit and leads directly toward mutual understanding.

Note, for another thing, that one of the first acts of Australia's new Labor Government has been to abolish compulsory military training. The old Australian law, which compelled military service from all boys between seventeen and twenty-one years of age, was a product of fear. Australia never denied that. She had adopted a "white Australia" policy; she regarded her compulsory military training as necessary if she was to ward off the hazard of invasion by a nonwhite nation. Much of that fear has vanished, and with it the requirement of military service.

A third example of the improving situation in the Far East is to be found in the announcement to the British Parliament by T. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, that the British Government is going to slow down construction on the Singapore naval base. The Singapore base was another product of the fear of a war in the Pacific, a war in which British strategists dreaded an attack on the long-extended lines of Britain's fleets. If the base is not to be pushed, it means that Great Britain sees less prospect of such a war.

No one of these events may be sufficient in itself to prove that an era of peace has come to the Pacific. But taken together, they certainly indicate a growing feeling of security there. The era of the Pacific, which so many statesmen have declared will dominate the next 500 years, is beginning to give promise of living up to its name.

Youth, Brooks, and Tut-ankh-Amen

HAVING for some sixteen years had much to do with young people at that serious period when the young person is "looking for a job," Anell T. Brown has written a book which contributes incidentally to present discussion of the younger generation by the older generation. Such discussion is no doubt a continuous performance, going on indefinitely like the brook observed by the poet. So the elders chattered in the time of Tut-ankh-Amen. One may, however, deduce from Mr. Brown's book a new factor for the elders to take into consideration.

Without attempting a minute research through past centuries, it may be hazarded that young respect for mature opinion has hitherto attracted attention only by its absence. Such research, in fact, would probably discover that one permanent count in an otherwise varying indictment of youth has been its lack of respect for the wisdom of its elders. Perhaps the permanent count in youth's indictment of the elders is that they show too much respect for their own wisdom. It may be gathered from Mr. Brown's experience and observation that this attitude has now changed. Youth, at least when it is selecting a career or means of livelihood, looks to the wisdom of maturity for helpful assistance.

The vocational guidance departments established today in colleges are actually functioning, and large numbers of young men and women come to them for advice. Young people graduating from high schools similarly consult their teachers. Other young people turn hopefully to the extensive modern literature of vocational guidance and first aid to self-analysis in relation to livelihood. Not all young people, of course, are like that; there is still the young man in the picture who wastes his precious fifteen minutes over a sensational newspaper when, like the other young man in the picture, he might be striding mentally onward and upward in the good company of Plato or Marcus Aurelius. There is still the poor oaf who gnaws his silent lip at the dinner party. But what would surprise previous schools of criticism is that so many of the younger generation are voluntarily seeking the advice of their elders.

Perhaps the explanation lies in the word "voluntary." From time immemorial the older generation has been generous with advice to the younger generation on all matters of behavior; it has been almost within the years of Mr. Brown's experience that reception of this advice has been made optional with the advisee. And it is at least significant that where the freedom to avoid advice does not exist, the freedom to disregard it is widely exercised.

Editorial Notes

Those who fear lest the talkies shall eventually replace the spoken stage might well ponder the words of Albert S. Howson, scenario editor, with Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc. "I feel that nothing will ever take the place of the spoken stage," he says. "The stage will live, but the talking picture is the thing of the day because it is going to preserve for all time the personality, artistic ability and accomplishments of the actors and musicians of this day."

President Hoover says that "no idea can be perfected except upon the anvil of debate," a good thing to remember in this era of world demand for the abolition of war. Many things besides swords can be forged by striking when the iron is hot.

Prof. P. L. Palmer of the University of Chattanooga says that girls make better grades in school than boys because they study harder and not because they are smarter. It would seem, however, as if they were enough smarter to study harder.

With nearly 100 city station stops, 29,227 miles of established airways and approximately 90,000,000 people being served by air routes, Uncle Sam's aerial commerce can hardly be classed as an infant industry any longer.

Iowa is launching a campaign to instruct high school youth in the effects of alcohol. Excellent idea—but why delay it to high school age?

The Co-operative Homes Convene

THE annual meetings of our co-operative apartment building constitute the consolidated business session of a hundred-odd homes. The board room was half full when we arrived, and it was only a short time until its eleven rows of chairs were filled. This was our first sight of a co-operative household gathered to do business. It looked like a polite audience at a musicale. The head of the house—the president of our corporation—was seated at the board table among his fellow directors. The table was littered with papers. Most of them were the annual financial reports. A tall director passed them out to the home owners—or stockholders—as they came in.

"How does it look?" we inquired of a "native son," one of those first settlers in the building who bought their apartments from the blue prints, as all such tell you proudly, long before construction was started. "Not so good. They are going to continue the special assessment next year."

Special assessment? What sort of a co-operative phenomenon was that? In a youthful co-operative career like ours it meant nothing. Still, as it appeared, it did have a certain significance.

It was, our neighbor went on to explain, a 10 per cent increase on what those unfortunate persons who still treat with landlords commonly call rent.

Ten per cent on the year. That meant an extra \$101.28, or \$137.67, or \$176.42 for each one of us, according to the size of our co-operative apartment.

Thus to those who were new in co-operativedom, and attending their first annual business meeting, the ever burning question of co-operative home ownership burst in before ever the meeting had been called to order. It was none other than that ancient question: surplus or deficit?

Isn't it strange how that old fellow pursues the home owner? If he has a house and he'll, it makes its home with him; and if he thinks he'll dodge it by selling the place and moving into one of those co-operative affairs, why, there it bobs up again.

But on the co-operative scale it becomes really interesting. Surplus and deficit take on new and huge proportions which give them glamour. If not even yet an entrancing subject, still it becomes much more companionable, as one finds himself facing it in company of a hundred others.

All were equally earnest on this occasion. The same thoughtfulness rested on every face. When the chairman arose to explain the deficit—a surplus needs no explanation—the board room achieved a quiet which was memorable.

Thereupon were taken into the realm of the millions. We heard of half per cents on interest figures which ran into many thousands of dollars. We caught a word of third mortgages and of junior bonds. We noted that the interest paid out every year on our establishment would buy outright a half dozen houses and lots. We were, in short, introduced to figures as well as to terms not hitherto comprehended in our modest financial scale.

A large share of it fitted by just beyond our grasp. But why shouldn't it? We have no more to do, as a matter of fact, with such things than a private citizen of the United States has a hand in the conduct of foreign affairs. Our co-operative president and his cabinet can be counted on to see to the financing—or is it refinancing?—at the proper time of that million dollar mortgage.

After all, most of us did successfully dodge that familiar struggle with surplus and deficit when we moved in. The last five of the hundred of us, whom we have named our gladiators and dubbed directors, will have to go forth and do the battling for us. It is these business men we have chosen who shall meet while we are listening to the radio or otherwise taking our ease, and shall joust with bills and taxes, emergencies and labor unions. Once a year we shall come downstairs when someone rings our bell and reminds us to do so, and shall listen to the balance sheet of their labors, give them a vote of thanks, throw in a bit of applause, and then forget who they all are.

Still there were a few questions that some of the household seemed puzzled about. For instance, that little item of \$12,889 for janitors. Liberal though it looked, a little figuring showed that it represented a saving over what a hundred families in the city would have individually paid a hundred janitors.

Yet we recalled seeing only one janitor about the place and one or two who looked like assistants. For a corps of three, \$12,889? At that rate it might pay one to apply for the janitorship in his own building. Or perhaps some have already done so, so that that elegant man in evening

dress we met in the elevator last night may have been a janitor!

Probably not. At any rate our president explained that the bill for janitor service was less than in other co-operative buildings of this size. And that was all we needed to know.

The coal bill was modest. It was budgeted for next year at a mere \$5850. There's a spot where co-operation shines. Not more than half of those in single houses hereabouts could get through the winter on about a hundredth of that.

As the meeting ran on, the deficit and the unexpected assessment became more cheerful associates. The assessment would probably last no more than the next two years. We were reminded that even with this extra amount, everybody's home in the building was better than could be obtained for the same money outside. Certainly nobody would disagree with that.

At the end of the next seven years the mortgage would probably be so much paid off that it was likely the regular monthly bill could be reduced 30 per cent. Fine for those who stay the seven years.

But after all, we are all one family. If it costs a little more than we expected just now to run the house, why, let's chip in. Nobody says this, but it's in the air.

Thereupon dawned upon the newcomer a great co-operative discovery—it's less grief to raise your own rent than to have your landlord do it, for you.

Previously a pleasant-faced man had come in and sat down in a seat across the aisle. He rested there but a moment, because at once invited to take the empty chair at the directors' table. He was the man responsible for this co-operative building—the promoter, organizer, planner, seller—whatever you please, or all of them. He gave us words of co-operative wisdom:

Watch out for your miscellaneous expenses. Our study of co-operative apartments shows that is where the danger lies. The board of directors of a co-operative apartment is no different than any other set of people. If they have the money they will spend it. I am not speaking of your board, but of boards in general.

I know of two co-operative apartments which had been running along with miscellaneous expenditures of \$400 a year, and then refinancing came up which left them some extra money. The miscellaneous item of one building jumped the next year to \$3000 and the other to \$4000.

It is this little extra and that little extra, none of which amounts to much, which makes trouble at the end of the year. What an enormous total those little miscellaneous items can sometimes make for a co-operative apartment! Watch out against them!

Then he told us that co-operative apartments are becoming a staple of the market, not exactly like potatoes and houses and lots, but on the way there.

"It used to be, in the beginning of co-operative apartments, that the resale of an apartment had to be managed by the organization which sold the building," he said. "But there is a growing market for co-operative flats. More and more the individual owners who want to sell are doing it themselves. We are getting inquiries from real estate men for co-operative apartments. Within five years or so I believe that there will be as good a market for co-operative apartments as for houses, if not better."

The co-operative business in our city is thinning out into the hands of a few established concerns, he added. The time of the builder who thought he could sell a building for more than it was worth by marketing it as a co-operative apartment has almost passed.

This was all assuring, and we turned to the important business of voting with enthusiasm. We vote by tiers. No general ballot of the general co-operative assembly is ours, but an election by districts. Every flat on our elevator shaft has a vote on the member of the board of directors from our tier; and it is the same with the other tiers.

Our own director, it turned out, was retiring, and he suggested we ought to have an engineer on the board this year. He named one. It was seconded. Then another member of the tier recalled a builder. She thought he would be as good. A show of hands was called for. It was a tie. The retiring director ruled that one apartment had but one vote. That broke the tie and we elected our engineer, six to four.

The other tiers elected without contest. The results were announced. The new directors stood up. One remembered at the last minute to move a vote of thanks to the board for its work.

Then we adjourned, with our co-operative government all set up for the co-operative home commonwealth for another twelvemonth. J. K. V.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

A BEAUTIFUL fresco, which is believed to be the work of Giotto, has been discovered in the sacristy of the church of Saint Francis at Assisi. Some monks having noticed an irregularity in the pavement of the sacristy decided to remove a number of bricks in order to make it level. They had not been long engaged in the work when they unexpectedly came across a wooden partition for which they could not account and which led them to continue their investigation. A niche whose existence was unknown to them, was thus discovered, and behind it an extraordinarily beautiful fresco, measuring three by two and a half meters and in a marvelous state of preservation. The fresco represents the Virgin with the Infant Jesus, seated upon a white throne beneath a scarlet hanging, and attended on one side by St. Francis kneeling and showing the stigmata and on the other by St. Clair holding a lily. Behind the group are angels against an azure ground. All the figures have a remarkable resemblance to other frescoes by Giotto at Assisi and in Florence. It is known that during the seventeenth century several alterations were made in the sacristy of this church, and that a wall was built dividing it into two chambers. It is, however, surprising that the monks ignored the existence of this fresco in their church; the fresco must have had a great artistic value at its time, considering the care taken to protect it when the sacristy was divided into two chambers.

Signor Guido Verga, an art connoisseur from Cremona, claims to have found at Lovere a most important work by Giorgione, one of the most famous artists of the Venetian Renaissance. The painting is now in the Tadini picture gallery and, in view of the fact that there are comparatively few paintings which are certainly from the hands of the great master, the discovery, if confirmed, will be of the greatest importance.

Italy has recently raised the salaries of her school-teachers, but the increased pay is still inadequate to meet their requirements. School-teachers are very modestly paid, and their salaries are considerably inferior to those prevailing in the United States, or in Great Britain, even if consideration is taken of the difference in the standard of life in the respective countries. An unmarried school-teacher in Italy gets a little more than \$300 a year for the first five years of service; married teachers receive an additional \$50 a year. Salaries are raised at quinquennial periods, until they reach the maximum of \$650. In the larger cities, teachers receive a higher pay, but the large majority of Italian teachers receive the salaries quoted above. On the other hand, Italian school-teachers enjoy many reductions on the state railways, on street cars, theaters and cinemas, and in many cases, also on house rent; but on the whole the elementary school-teaching profession is not made very attractive. This explains why the bulk of Italy's elementary teaching is conducted by women.

The principal Italian towns publish a monthly magazine which, both in size and appearance, compares favor-

ably with the illustrated 35-cent American monthlies. The magazine published by the Rome municipality is known under the name of Capitolium; it has about 150 pages in pictures, reading material, and advertisements. All the numbers of Capitolium are naturally devoted to local and municipal problems; there are, in addition, historical studies, highly interesting articles on Rome's archaeological treasures, biographical sketches of leading citizens of Rome, and several pages of vital statistics. Milan, Genoa, Padua, Venice, etc., have similar publications, and the writer has been assured that they have a large circulation among Italians living abroad.

In connection with the recent international congress on town planning held in Rome, an interesting exhibition was prepared at the Palazzo delle Esposizioni, showing the many schemes of reconstruction and town planning of various Italian towns. The section devoted to Rome attracted considerable attention. The great scheme for the rearrangement of that part of ancient Rome extending from the Capitol to the Torre degli Specchi, was illustrated by an admirable series of scale models in plaster and by a series of very fine pen drawings. The designs for the new buildings to be erected in this part of the city are conceived on imposing and monumental lines and show a power and originality of treatment which adapts itself extraordinarily well to the adjoining monuments of archaic antiquity. In addition, there are exhibited drawings and pictures giving an idea of the work of building made in Rome during the last few years. The younger architects show a predilection for a great simplicity of construction and to a return to the same methods of building which seemed to have been abandoned in the first years after the war.

The rent restrictions and all the other measures introduced since the war limiting freedom of contract in the housing business will be completely repealed on June 30, 1930, and from that date landlords will be free to increase rents and eventually to evict their tenants. To obviate the dangers which might arise from such a situation the Government has on the one hand granted special facilities, such as the exemption from taxes, etc., for the construction of popular buildings and, on the other, has warned landlords that they would be severely punished if they treated their tenants too harshly. Owing to the Government's policy in the matter of rents the number of houses built since the war has been comparatively small, and certainly inadequate for the rapidly increasing population, but during the last few months there has been a remarkable resumption of activity in the building trades. Figures communicated by the National Fascist Builders' Federation show that during the first four months of the current year permits were issued for building 71,000 rooms, as compared with a total of 98,107 for the whole 1927 and of 147,650 for the whole of 1928. There is still a great shortage of houses in the larger cities, especially in Rome and in Milan, but assurances have been given that the Government has the situation well in hand and will prevent, by all means in its power, the housing crisis becoming acute.